[NUMB. 1914.]

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1772.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by *T. POWELL* & Co. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

Mr POWELL,

PERUSING your GAZETTE of the Third Inſtant, I ſaw a Letter, ſigned *A Sufferer by the Meaſles*; in which I am called on to exculpate myſelf and my Employer (Captain *Schermerhorn*) if innocent: I therefore gladly embrace this Opportunity of doing it, in as public a Manner as I am therein called upon.

I was ſent on Shore, by Captain *Schermerhorn*, to Fort *Johnſon*, where I candidly anſwered every Queſtion put to me, viz.

QUESTION I. *Was the Small-Pox, Yellow-Fever, or any other contagious Diſorder at* New-York, *when you left that Place?*

ANSWER.—*No.*

QUESTION II. *Is there any on Board at preſent?*

ANSWER.—*No.*

The above Two were *ALL* the Queſtions that were put to me, though a falſe Report has been induſtriouſly propagated, that I have perjured myſelf, by ſwearing to a *Third*, to wit:

Were any of the above Diſorders on Board during the Paſſage?

I now ſolemnly declare, that no ſuch Queſtion was put to me — for if it had, I would ſooner have loſt my Life, than have anſwered in the Negative, but would have candidly told the Truth.

I can anſwer for Captain *Schermerhorn*, that, had he thought there would have been any Infection left when he arrived here, he would gladly have performed Quarantine, rather than have been the Cauſe of bringing ſo fatal a Diſorder into this Province.

The Infection was brought on Board by one of Mr. *Tenant*'s Children.—I am extremely ſorry for the Gentleman, who ſigned himſelf *A Sufferer by the Meaſles*, and for every other Perſon who has ſuffered by that Diſorder; but am confident, that it was not owing to any Fault or wilful Neglect in Captain *Schermerhorn* or myſelf, as it was the joint Opinion of all the Paſſengers, as well as the Captain and myſelf, that no Infection remained on Board, for the Child had been well near Ten Days before our Arrival here.

I hope that neither Captain *Schermerhorn* or myſelf, have deſerved any Reflections to be caſt on us.

GEORGE FOWLER.

Signed and ſworn before me, this 5th Day of Sept. 1772,
JOHN REMINGTON, *J. P.*

New Advertiſements.

To the INHABITANTS,
Well-Wiſhers of the Province of South-Carolina.

I Am convinced, from the firſt Beginning of my Cultivation of a Vineyard, that Culture is an Art, and if the Syſtem of Art is not followed, nothing can be expected from the Labourer in the Culture.

Let all the Vineyardſmen, or Agriculturers in that Branch, come into SOUTH CAROLINA for that Purpoſe, and plant in all the different Ways of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, I will venture to affirm, upon their Principles they never can ſucceed.—Of this I am plainly convinced from Twenty-two Years Experience; being perfectly acquainted with all thoſe ſeveral Ways: From having practiſed them, I have been neceſſarily led to Art, *viz.*—to the Conſiderations of the Climate and Seaſon; the Analyſis of the Soil, and Obſervation of the luxurious Vegetation; and, by finding Means to oppoſe all Inconveniences, I have brought this Culture to the higheſt Perfection—and willing to convince thoſe of Folly, who, for no other Reaſon than that of, *omne Simile appetit ſuum Simile*, exalt preſumptuous Ignorants to the Pre-eminence of Merit; and moreover, to inſtruct all my Fellow-Inhabitants in ſuch Culture, at my own Expence,

I went about three Years ago to one *John W-g—r*, in order to have from him the Leaſe of a Lot on the *Green*, for no other Purpoſe than to plant it for a Model, and a viſible Object for Lectures and Diſſertations:—This Man generouſly refuſed any Conſideration for Rent, and ſaid he was willing to contribute to ſo good a Purpoſe—gave it me, inſiſting I would make what Uſe I pleaſed with it, during my Life, and declared he would ſign me a Leaſe, only obliging me to pay the Taxes.—Such Favour, gave me ſuch an Opinion of him, that I took him for an honeſt Man; nay, a generous, public ſpirited Man; and imprudently, without conſidering that he might have acted *ab Origine*, viz. BASELY, upon *bona Fide*, I went and fenced in the Lot, prepared it, manured, planted, framed the Vineyard, and brought it to high Perfection, at the Expence of about Fourteen Hundred Pounds: But the ſaid *W-g—r*, notwithſtanding his above Promiſes, &c. has now courageouſly ſold it to one H——N, and would make believe, that he has a Reaſon for ſo doing, baſely forging a falſe Pretext. By this Proceeding, after ſuch an Expence, it renders me unable to tranſplant it by myſelf.—Encouraged by the Approbation of many Gentlemen of Honour and good Judgment, who have ſeen the Vineyard, and approved of ſuch a Method, and look upon it as the beſt that can be followed,

The Subſcriber propoſes a Society of Agriculture, conſiſting of Twelve Members, each providing a good Negro-Fellow, and every Two Members a young Wench:—A very ſmall Advance in Money will be ſufficient for Buildings, Tools, &c. as Five Hundred Plants (producing in full) with above a Thouſand (producing the next Year) and as many as ſhall be required to complete a Vineyard of Twenty-four Acres, will be made a Preſent of for the Encouragement of the Society;—alſo a mountainous Tract, proper for all Cultures, will be given for the Uſe of the Society, for the whole Time it ſhall continue.

I have only to mention, that a great B. who has approved of the Proceedings of *W-g—r*, only in order to prove that he is a great B. may attempt to diſcourage ſuch Beginning; but let us remember, that God *deduxit Panem de Terra, & Vinum Letificans cor Hominis, in hoc dilatatum eſt cor meum dilatamini & vos*, and I am ſure we ſhall enjoy, with great Advantage, the agreeable Fruits of ſuch Culture, in ſpite of all the perfidious and baſe Oppoſers.—I have good Authority for what I ſay, and Providence always bleſſes what it has ordered—ſo, *ſi Deus pro nobis quis contra vos.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the Printing-Office on the *Bay*, near the *Exchange*, and at the Subſcriber's Houſe in *King-Street*.

LEWIS MOTTET.

Charles-Town, July 14, 1772.

THE Subſcriber is much obliged to his planting Friends, who, by landing their Crops at his Wharf for three Years paſt, have thereby introduced itto Buſineſs.—He acted as Factor during that Time, purely to prevent his Friends being Sufferers by their intended Kindneſs to him, as it was very induſtriouſly inſinuated, that Rice would not ſell at his Wharf: But as he is now well convinced, and flatters himſelf all his Friends are fully ſo too, that their Crops, landed in large or *ſmall* Parcels, will ſell altogether as well at his Wharf, as at any other in *Charles-Town*; and that any Gentlemen, principally concerned in the Factorage Way, will now have no Objection to receive and ſell Rice or Indico landed thereat: He therefore chooſes to decline that Buſineſs, finding it more than he is able to go through. He hopes his good Friends will ſtill land their Crops at his Wharf, where they may depend he ſhall take Care HIMSELF that their Boats have all poſſible Diſpatch.

As to the Safety and Conveniency of his Docks and Stores, he is ſure there are none preferable to them in Town in thoſe Reſpects, and few (if any) Barns in the Country are cooler and more ſecure from Fire; and it is almoſt impoſſible for a Barrel of Rice to be ſtolen in landing or ſhipping at his Wharf. Such Gentlemen as uſe his Wharf *conſtantly*, may depend on never wanting Storage whenever they do not like the going Price:—No prudent Planter but muſt be convinced, that this is a Matter of the utmoſt Conſequence to him, as many, for theſe three Years paſt, have had their Crops (when landed in Town) diſpoſed of very much againſt their own Inclinations and Judgments, merely for Want of Storage; and this he is ſure has been the Caſe, particularly this Year ſeveral Times, notwithſtanding the Shortneſs of the Crop.

Meſſrs. GIBBES & HORT,

Who have had long Experience in the FACTORAGE BUSINESS in all its Branches, and confine themſelves to that *only*, have taken the Charge of his Scales, and will tranſact their Buſineſs on his Wharf.—To theſe Gentlemen he begs Leave to recommend ſuch of his Friends who are not otherwiſe engaged.

Chriſtopher Gadſden.

N. B. Any Gentlemen in Trade may depend on not wanting STORAGE for ſuch Parcels of Rice as they purchaſe at his Wharf.

GIBBES & HORT,
ACQUAINT THEIR FRIENDS,
THAT THEY CONTINUE THE
Factorage Buſineſs in all its Branches,
(ON THE USUAL TERMS)

AND, for the Convenience of good Storage, will tranſact it on Captain GADSDEN's WHARF; where they deſire ſuch of their Friends, as it may be agreeable to, will order the Goods they intend to favour them with, being convinced, that they will ſell as well there, as at any other Place in CHARLES-TOWN.——Conſtant Attendance will alſo be given at their other Compting-Houſe on the BAY.

Their Friends will be ſupplied with proper Boats agreeable to their Orders:—And they hope to merit a Continuance of their Favours, by a ſteady Attention to their Employers Intereſt, eſpecially as they are determined to confine themſelves to the Factorage Buſineſs only.—And they aſſure their Friends, that they are not in any Wiſe intereſted in Captain GADSDEN's Stores; ſo that whenever they ſhall think it neceſſary to ſtore for a better Market, it muſt be SOLELY with a View to their Friends Intereſt.

N. B. WANTED, to attend on the ſaid Wharf, a Perſon well qualified and recommended.

BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX
AND
HENRY HENRY,
Continue the Factorage Buſineſs.

THEY are much obliged to thoſe of their Friends whoſe Buſineſs they have already tranſacted—and, as they are determined to exert themſelves for their Intereſt, they beg Leave to ſolicit the Continuance of their Favours the enſuing Seaſon.

Charles-Town, Sept. 8, 1772.

Jamieſon, Simons, & Comp.

Have juſt received, by the SALLY, *Captain* BERRY, *from* BRISTOL,

Their SECOND IMPORTATION
OF
White and coloured PLAINS;

AN Aſſortment of Plantation and Workmens Tools of all Kinds; Nails; Locks, and all Sorts of Ironmongery; Paints; Shot; Saddles:—A Parcel of Cutlery, purchaſed in *Birmingham* with Money, and will be ſold CHEAP, eſpecially to any Perſon taking a Quantity; Earthen Ware in Crates; long and ſhort Pipes, and empty Jars: Which, with their large and well-aſſorted STOCK of GOODS on Hand, they will ſell on their uſual MODERATE TERMS.

To be LET,
(And may be entered on Immediately)
A Convenient HOUSE,

With an Acre of GROUND for a GARDEN, about a Mile and an Half from Town.—Any Perſon inclinable to Rent the ſame, may have it at Sixty Pounds a Year, by applying to WILLIAM LEE.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

LORD Chatham, in ſpeaking to the Diſſenters bill in the Houſe of Lords, ſhewed as much oratory and fire as perhaps he ever did in his life. In replying to one of the Biſhops who talked a great deal of the Dogmas of foreign Colleges, he ſaid, "There was a college of much greater antiquity, as well as veracity, which he was ſurpriſed he never heard ſo much as mentioned by any of his Lordſhip's fraternity, and that was, the College of the poor, humble, deſpiſed Fiſhermen, who preſſed hard upon no man's conſcience, yet ſupported the doctrine of Chriſtianity both by their lives and converſations ſuperior to all; but, my Lords, probably I may affront your rank or learning, by applying to ſuch ſimple, antiquated authorities; for I muſt confeſs there is a wide difference between the Biſhops of thoſe times and the preſent."

We learn from Vienna that the mortality in Poland is dreadful, where it is computed that 84,000 perſons have died between the 1ſt of January, and the 17th of April.

Letters from Spain ſay, that the Governor of a principal province in America was lately brought priſoner from Lima to Cadiz, and ſtrictly guarded to Madrid.

The French are going to enlarge and fortify the port of Gravelines, ſituate between Dunkirk and Calais.

The King of Pruſſia has an army of 60,000 men in the duchy of Cleves, which adjoins to Holland.

PETERSBURGH *(Ruſſia) May* 4. Two ordonances have lately been iſſued here, the firſt of which prohibits the importation of all foreign money, excepting the ducats of Holland: By the ſecond, the ſenate forbids any perſon to talk of religion, politics, affairs of ſtate, or about peace or war, and ordains that all perſons ſhall confine their diſcourſe to that of their ſtations and profeſſions. The oppoſers of this laſt ordonance are not only threatened with the wrath of heaven, but with the indignation of her Imperial Majeſty.

LEGHORN *(Italy) May* 20. We have accounts from Alexandria, that Aly Bey has 100,000 men well diſciplined on foot, and that he intended uniting himſelf to ſome European power, to enable him to face the Ottoman forces.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

It is reported that the Little Gambling Baronet has got in a late ſcramble, forty thouſand pounds of the booty which a Scotch Bankrupt lately diſgorged in the Alley.

Another correſpondent informs us, that when a certain Banker, well known for his dealings in Change Alley, was boaſting of the ſhare he got from a gambling Bankrupt: You muſt not call it your own, cries a Scotchman preſent, you know there are ups and downs in this Bull and Bear buſineſs, I conſider you therefore only as the Banker of my unfortunate friend, and that you will one day or other be obliged to anſwer his draft for the ſum you now call your own.

The Lords of the Admiralty have come to a reſolution to provide every Captain of a Man of War with a complete ſet of Charts of the different Coaſts, for want of which many Ships have been in great danger of being loſt.

WARSAW, *May* 23. The fate of the Confederates will ſoon be determined. The Auſtrians have already begun to act againſt them, in concert with the Ruſſians and Pruſſians. According to certain advices from Cracovia, the Confederates, who were in Gariſon in Biala, have quitted that place in order to make room for ſome imperial Troops, who have entered there.

Pulawſki, in order to be revenged of Marſhal Zaremba, for his revolt, has ſet fire to two of his ſeats near Czenſtochow.

May 27. The Auſtrians have already taken poſſeſſion of Zator and Dukla. A Troop of the Confederates, which was poſted in an Iſland on the Viſtula, hath fallen into the hands of the Ruſſians; and Marſhal Biernacki, who commands a detachment of Confederates in Great Poland, will probably ſoon ſhare the ſame fate.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Sir George Macartney, to whom the Red Ribbon has been lately ſent on account of his ſervices to the government in Ireland, is now a Knight of two Orders; having received the Enſigns of St. Andrew when he went Miniſter to Ruſſia, an appointment which, previous to his marriage with a daughter of Lord Bute, he obtained through the intereſt of Lord Holland.

Though the Viceroy of Ireland is changed, Sir George Macartney is Secretary there.

The accounts from Corſica ſay, that France having laid aſide all thoughts of parting with Corſica, the government has introduced premiums for the encouragement of agriculture; and for this purpoſe, a number of experienced huſbandmen have been ſent over to that iſland from France, who are to promote among the inhabitants the culture of grain, of vines, and of olives, the raiſing of plantations, and the raiſing of cattle.

In the courſe of the laſt ſeſſions ſeven divorce bills received the royal aſſent.

A gentleman who depoſited 20,000 l. in the hands of a certain bankrupt banker, has, on account of his failure, been obliged to part with his houſe, equipage, horſes, &c. and diſcharge all his ſervants.

The preſent circumſtances of Maryland are indeed deplorable; deprived of the inſpection-law, her great ſtaple, tobacco, bears a low price. Her hopes in her wheat-harveſt are diſappointed by the inclemency of the laſt fall and winter. The adminiſtration of public affairs is clogged, or rather totally impeded by the imperfections of a provincial act, intended to remedy the evils ſhe now labours under, and a mutual diſtruſt prevails between the Upper Houſe, compoſed of the Lord Proprietary's officers, and the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, which is made up of the repreſentatives of the people. Thus Maryland bleeds, her commerce languiſhes, and in her commerce that of Great-Britain ſuffers.

A few days ſince one Pittman, a huſbandman near Harrow, ſold his wife to a farmer at Windſor for 20 guineas, and ſigned a bond of indemnification, as ſecurity from any action being brought for *crim. con.*—The former, after receiving the money, gave a ringer a crown to ring a *merry peal* on the occaſion.

JUNE 19.

In Virginia their new Scotch Governor began his government with negligence and diſregard to the duties of his office. His Lordſhip was hardly ever viſible, very difficult of acceſs, and frequently could not be ſpoke with, when the moſt urgent buſineſs of the public called for his attendance. Theſe ſpirited coloniſts could not bear theſe haughty airs, but deputed one of their lawyers to remonſtrate againſt that ſupercilious behaviour.

inconsistent with the public convenience, and the service of the great Prince whom he represented. At first he stormed, but at last he agreed to same office hours, when every person concerned might attend on business. Since which time all things have gone on very peaceably, and his Lordship has become much more tractable, to the honour of his master, and the great advantage of the important colony he presides over. Thanks to the true American spirit of liberty.

JULY 1.

It is asserted, the Queen of Denmark will be in England in a few months, and reside here till the spring, when she will return to Hanover, accompanied by several persons of distinction of both sexes.

They write from Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty has just agreed to a treaty of defensive alliance with the Empress of Russia, by which he engages to furnish her Imperial Majesty with a stipulated number of troops against her enemies.

The Scots paper (the Edinburgh Advertiser of June 26) which arrived yesterday morning, has the following intelligence:

Since our last, the following sequestrations have been applied for, to the Court of Session in terms of the new bankrupt-act, viz. Messrs. Fordyce, Malcolm, & Co. Mr. William Anderson is appointed Factor; Messrs. Johnstone & Smith, Merchants here; Mr. Robert Trotter, Writer, Factor. A sequestration has also been applied for Messrs. Francis Garbet and Charles Gascoigne, of the Carron-Wharf in the county of Stirling, Mr. George Home, Clerk to the Signet, Factor.—The houses also of Messrs. William Alexander & Son, Messrs. Gibson & Balfour, and Messrs. Andrew Sinclair & Co. have stopped payment.

JULY 2.

Yesterday the poll finally ended at Guildhall for Sheriffs; when the numbers were, for Alderman Oliver 1586, Mr. Lewes 1327, for Alderman Plumbe 762. This day, at one o'clock, the Sheriffs cast up the books of the poll, and then delivered in the numbers to the court of Aldermen.

After the poll books were closed, Capt. Allen addressed himself to his fellow citizens; congratulated them on a re union amongst the friends to public liberty, and recommended a steady perseverance in all measures for the public good: He said he had recommended a remonstrance to the throne on the present deplorable condition of the poor, and the countenance given by those in power to all manner of dissipation; but that he had been advised to drop this design for the present, but promised to exert his abilities whenever called on by his fellow-citizens. After this he a second time addressed them, saying, as he understood a common hall was to be held to morrow, he hoped the livery would attend by eleven o'clock, that they might record their instructions to the city representatives (agreed on the preceding week) before any other business was entered on, as the Lord Mayor at that time left the chair before the said instructions were agreed on.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, June 20.

"The Duke of Argyle, commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, the Judges of the Court of Session, the Faculty of Advocates, Clerks to the Signet, most of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction, and Merchants in this country, have declared their determined resolution to accept of the notes of Douglas, Heron, & Co. in all payments as usual, so that the credit of this most respectable Bank, founded upon the best security in this country, will remain unshaken, notwithstanding the dispute that the public credit of this country at present labours under from causes which this Bank could neither foresee or prevent.

"I can likewise assure you that Douglas, Heron, & Co. continue to pay their notes at the town of Air, which is the seat of the Bank of the place where their notes are payable, their paying them hitherto at this place being a matter of more favour and accommodation to the public, and what they were by no means under any legal obligation to do."

We learn from a correspondent at the west end of the town, that a very extraordinary requisition was made a short time since to our Ministers, from a quarter where they least expected it. The French Ambassador waiting upon Lord Rochford, laid before him in the strongest terms the critical situation of affairs in the eastern part of Germany; and, after explaining how much the balance of power was concerned in it, concluded with pressing, that the arms of Great-Britain might be joined with those of his master, to preserve the general system from being overturned. The proposals were, that the King his master would immediately march an army into Germany, and that two British fleets should be sent to the Baltic and Mediterranean, to make a powerful diversion, and to lay the territories of the inimical powers in those parts under contribution. This proposition alarmed the British Minister, and occasioned the warm conference he had immediately afterwards with two foreign Ambassadors on this subject.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, June 28.

"This morning sailed from hence Admiral Spry, with the following ships under his command, viz. The Ocean, Terrible, Royal Oak, Centaur, St. Alban's, Worcester, Raisonable, with the Thames and Cerberus frigates."

A Privy Council was held yesterday at the Cockpit, when the petition of the Honourable Thomas Walpole, Samuel Wharton, Esquires, and others, for a grant of a tract of country for a new Colony on the Banks of the Ohio in North America, was again taken into consideration, and finally reported upon, in favour of the petitioners.

Last night a courier arrived with some dispatches from his Excellency Lord Catheart, at Petersburgh.

This morning two messengers were dispatched from St. James's, one to Versailles and the other to Berlin.

A report prevailed yesterday at the west end of the town, that advice had been received of the King of Denmark's death, but much credit was not given to it.

Some letters from Rome mention, that a conclave of cardinals will be held there in a few days, to consult on methods to oppose some meditated expulsions in Spain and Portugal, which if they take place will shake the papal power to its centre.

A correspondent says, a strong push is intended to be made for electing Mr. Wilkes to the Mayoralty for next year.

Yesterday an inventory of the effects of two Banking partners was taken at their house in the city, in order to be sold by auction, so that the reports of the commission of Bankruptcy being superseded, is void of foundation.

Yesterday morning an eminent Jew merchant put an end to his existence by a pistol, at his house in this city; the cause of this rash act is attributed to the late failures.

*** The Remainder of the European Intelligence, several New Advertisements, &c. unavoidably omitted for Want of Room, shall be published in an* Additional Supplement on SATURDAY.

New Advertisements.

SAIL-CLOTH, of the most approved Sort, for Coasters, and as cheap as any that is imported—Striped Duffil BLANKETS—*Irish* BEEF in Barrels—*Antigua* RUM, and *Fidusia* WINE, to be sold, by GEORGE SMITH.

WANTED, Ten or Twelve Cords of TANNERS BARK—Cash will be given.

To be SOLD,

On FRIDAY *the 25th of* SEPTEMBER *Instant,*

A CARGO

Of upwards of One Hundred

PRIME

SLAVES,

(In GOOD HEALTH)

JUST arrived in the Brigantine LOVELY JENNY, LAWRANCE HARVEY, Master,

(On the USUAL TERMS)

By EDWARDS, FISHER, & Co.

Charles-Town, Sept. 9, 1772.

On FRIDAY,

The Twenty-fifth *of* SEPTEMBER *Instant,*

Will be SOLD,

In CHARLES-TOWN,

FORTY-FIVE

CHOICE

SLAVES,

JUST arrived from BARBADOS, in GOOD HEALTH, after a short Passage,

By *Edward Blake* & *Samuel Legaré.*

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPT. 9, 1772.

ANY Person willing to contract for Lighting the public LAMPS in CHARLES-TOWN, is desired to deliver in PROPOSALS, as soon as possible, to GEORGE SHEED, Commissary-General.

THE CREDITORS of the Estate of RICHARD BERESFORD, Esq; deceased, are desired to send in attested Accompts; and those indebted to make Payment to ALEXANDER GILLON.

SARAH BERESFORD, *Executrix.*
ROBERT SMITH, } *Executors.*
ALEXANDER GILLON, }

A large Assortment of tanned Leather, Negro Shoes, and Bricks, to be sold by the said *Alexander Gillon.*

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Being Part of the Estate of Richard Beresford, *Esq; deceased,*

Will be SOLD by public Outcry,

At the Vendue-House in CHARLES-TOWN, *on* THURSDAY *the 8th Day of* October *next, on Twelve Months Credit, paying Interest with approved Security, viz.*

BERESFORD's WHARF,

Which now brings in about Three Thousand Pounds per Annum.

A Low-Water Lot, joining *Wragg's* Wharf, Seventy-eight Feet Front.

A Low Water Lot fronting *Granville's* Bastion, Ninety-seven Feet Front.

Two LOTS in *King Street, Charles-Town,* viz.

One on the East Side, Thirty-three Feet and an Half by Two Hundred and Twenty five, on which is a good Brick Tenement, 17 Feet by 32, rented to *James Wright* at 250l. per Annum.

The other on the West Side, Twenty-nine Feet and an Half by One Hundred and Nineteen, on which likewise is a Brick Tenement, 16 Feet 9 Inches by 32, rented to the Widow *Holmes* at 250l. per Annum.

Four Lots on the North Side of *Beresford's* Alley, viz.

No. 1, the easternmost Lot, Twenty Feet by Ninety-five Feet eight Inches; Back-Line 17 Feet 5 Inches, on which is a Brick Tenement, 16 Feet by 32 4 Inches, and a large Wooden Billiard Room over the Kitchen, rented to *Rebecca Rutledge* at 350l. per Annum.

No. 2, situated to the Westward of No. 1, Eighteen Feet 2 Inches by Ninety-five Feet 8 Inches; Back-Line 19 Feet 1 Inch, on which is a Brick Tenement 18 Feet 2 Inches by 32 4 Inches, rented to *Thomas Ham* at 230l. per Annum.

No. 3, adjoining No. 2, Eighteen Feet by Ninety-five Feet 8 Inches; Back Line 20 Feet, on which is a Brick Tenement 18 Feet by 32 4 Inches, rented at 230l. per Annum.

No. 4, adjoining No. 3, Twenty Feet by Ninety-five Feet 8 Inches; Back-Line 25 Feet 2 Inches, on which is a Brick Tenement 16 Feet by 32 4 Inches, rented to *Zachariah Villepontoux* at 250l. per Annum.

A CORNER LOT

On the East Side of *Archdale* and North Side of *Beresford's* Streets, Twenty-eight Feet by One Hundred and Nineteen, on which is a Wooden Building, 26 Feet by 16 ½, divided into two Tenements, rented to *Margaret Ernst* at 180l. per Annum.

A CORNER LOT

On the East Side of *Archdale* and South Side of *Beresford's* Streets, Twenty-eight Feet by One Hundred and Nineteen, on which is a Wooden Tenement, 28 Feet by 18, rented to *Gilbert Chalmers* at 160l. per Annum.

A Lot to the Southward of the last-mentioned, and of the same Dimensions, on which is a Wooden Tenement, 15 ½ Feet by 25, rented to *Ferdinand Fisher* and *Mathias Welsje* at 160l. per Annum.

A Lot on the South Side of *Beresford's* Street, Forty-nine Feet by Eighty-four, on which is a Wooden Tenement 27 Feet by 18, rented at 160l. per Annum.

Three LOTS in *George Town,* viz.

No. 43, Fifty Feet by One Hundred and Seventeen Feet and an Half, on *Front-Street*

No. 44, of the same Dimensions, and on the same Street.

No. 70, One Hundred Feet by One Hundred and Seventeen Feet Nine-tenths, on *Prince-Street.*

At the same Time and Place will also be sold, on the like Conditions with the above Lands,

ALL that valuable Stock of CATTLE upon *Cosawhatchie* (formerly *Mackewn's*); with the Horses and Thirty Acres of Provisions.

The Half of another valuable Stock of Cattle at *Santee,* formerly belonging to *William Flud.*

SARAH BERESFORD, *Executrix.*
ROBERT SMITH, } *Executors.*
ALEXANDER GILLON, }

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Belonging to the Estate of Richard Beresford, *Esq; deceased,*

(Equal, perhaps, to any in the Province)

Will be Sold by private Contract,

And the Terms of Payment made easy to the Purchasers, viz.

In ST. THOMAS's PARISH.

BERESFORD's HALL;

Containing One Thousand Three Hundred Acres, on which is a Tan Yard, equal to any on this Continent, and some very good Buildings.

CLOUTER's—Containing Four Hundred and Twenty Acres.

GODDARD's ISLAND—Containing Three Hundred Acres.

CODNER's—Containing Six Hundred and Twenty-three Acres.

PAGET's—Containing Seven Hundred and Fifty Acres, makes about Seven Hundred Thousand Bricks yearly.

DEHAY's—Containing Eight Hundred and Fifty Acres.

CAINHOY—Containing Two Hundred Acres.

TARKINGTON—Containing Eight Hundred and Twenty Acres—On this Tract is a large Brick Kiln.

In the Parishes of *Christ-Church* & *St. Thomas.*

CHARLEY-WOOD PLANTATION,

Consisting of the following Tracts, viz.—WELLS's, 300 Acres;—CHARLEY-WOOD, 1010 Acres;—FLAGGER's, 400 Acres;—STRAWBERRY and MURREL's ISLAND, 810 Acres; CAT-ISLAND, 125 Acres;—FOISSIN's, 1000 Acres:—In all Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifteen Acres; of which Fourteen Hundred Acres is exceeding fine *Rice Land.*

In HELL-HOLE SWAMP.

Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-four Acres, in two Tracts of 2834 and 900.

At BEAVER-CREEK.

Two Tracts, of Three Hundred Acres each.

At TWELVE-MILE CREEK.

Two Tracts, of Two Hundred and Fifty Acres each.

At SANTEE, *on the South west Side of the River.*

One Tract of Two Hundred and Twenty-seven Acres;—One Ditto of Three Hundred and Twenty-seven Acres; and one Ditto of Five Hundred Acres.

On the South Side of the River.

Two Tracts of Seven Hundred and Ninety-two, and One Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, Three Hundred Acres of which is prime Swamp.

At HALF WAY CREEK, in *Craven* County.

One Thousand Acres, in two Tracts of Five Hundred Acres each.

In *Berkley* County, North Side of *Edisto* River.

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded South-west on said River; North-west on *William Vaughan,* and *William Fuller's* Cowpen; North-east on *William Cattell's* Cowpen; South east on *Thomas Gale,* and Part on vacant Land; granted to *Sarah Blakeway.*

On *Black River, Williamsburg, Craven* County,

Five Hundred Acres, bounding [illegible] South-East on and [illegible] South east on [illegible] on [illegible] Sides on vacant Land.

[illegible] Acres on the [illegible] of [illegible]burg of Half an Acre, No. 8, granted to *Sarah Blakeway.*

SARAH BERESFORD, *Executrix.*
ROBERT SMITH, }
ALEXANDER GILLON, } *Executors.*

Charles-Town, Sept. 1, 1772.

THE Proprietor of the [illegible], and [illegible] upon the Bay, begs Leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That (notwithstanding the many evil and artful Insinuations spread by illiterate and Plebeians) he has no Intention of leaving his House—that all Masters of Ships, &c. may depend on the same Treatment they have heretofore met with, and that no Pains shall be wanting, to accommodate them in the best Manner.

A constant ORDINARY at One o'Clock, as usual.—The Continuance of their Favours, will lay a lasting Obligation, on Their most obedient Servant,

TUKE.

WANTED,

A PERSON who will undertake to frame a Wharf with Palmeto Logs, in a substantial Manner, Fifty Feet in Breadth, and One Hundred and Fifty Feet in Length, and about Eight Feet in Depth. Apply to THEODORE GAILLARD, *jun.*

Who is in want of an honest, sober, and industrious MAN, to live on a Plantation.

A young MAN is WANTED,

Who is qualified to act as a Store-Keeper and Clerk, in Town. He must write a clear legible Hand with Expedition.—Constant Attendance will be required; and a good Recommendation for Sobriety and Application to Business. Such a one, and no other need apply, will meet with very genteel Wages. Enquire at the Printing-Office, near the EXCHANGE.

TAKEN AWAY,

By a NEGRO, some Time in JUNE last,

A CHESNUT GELDING,

About fourteen Hands and an Half high, branded on the mounting Shoulder LM. Whoever delivers him to Mr. CREIGHTON, in Charles-Town, or to me at WALLACE's BRIDGE, shall receive TWENTY POUNDS Reward, and all reasonable Charges. THOMAS HARCOMBE.

St. John's Parish, Aug. 30, 1772.

The following STRAYS *have been tolled me, viz.*

A Bay GELDING, about thirteen Hands high, nine Years old, has four white Feet, and a small Star in his Forehead; branded with Something nearly resembling an E.

A sorrel GELDING, about thirteen Hands and an Half high, branded on the mounting Shoulder W.

A light bay MARE, thirteen Hands high, about ten Years old, with four white Feet, and a Star in her Forehead; branded on the mounting Shoulder X, and has a blotched Brand on the off Shoulder.—A natural Pacer.

A bay MARE, thirteen Hands and and an Half high, about eight Years old, with a small Star in her Forehead; branded on the mounting Shoulder R, and TK in one, and on the mounting Buttock O.

Also, Three COWS—one an old brown Cow, branded TS, and marked with a short Crop in one Ear, and the other has Half of it slit off.—The other is a brinded Cow, branded G, marked with a Slit and Upper-Keel in both her Ears.—The third is a brown and white one, branded EL, and marked with a Slit in both Ears.

The Owners of the above Strays, must apply to, and prove their Property before, JOHN FRIERSON, J.P.

Mr. POWELL,

I beg that you will insert the following in your next.

MY Compliments to B. M, am extremely sorry his Modesty prevents my having any Opportunity of shewing my Gratitude for the extraordinary Favour he was pleased to confer on me in your last Week's Paper (as Dog-Keeper to His Excellency); but prior to his Appointment, I received a Commission as Store-Keeper; and, having two before, must beg that B. M, would be graciously pleased to take back the said Commission and compliment one of his own Family therewith (who notwithstanding his great Generosity) stand in much greater Need thereof than, His obliged humble Servant,

NEW-BARRACKS, *Sept.* 9, 1772. } RICHARD BARNETT.

P. S. To follow B. M's Example, and answer him in his own Style, I should tell him he was a Lyar, consequently a Scoundrel; and, by his giving the *Italian* Stab (A COWARD).

Mr. POWELL,

Inclosed I have sent you Thirty Shillings, *for the Insertion of the under-written Advertisement, which I request you will publish in your next Gazette. I am, Yours, &c* A. L.

WANTED, at BEAUFORT, *Port-Royal*,

The Beginning of OCTOBER *next*,

A Small APARTMENT, to be fitted up in the Manner of those at the LOCK HOSPITAL, LONDON.—A Southern *Aspect* would be most agreeable, as the Mercury in the Gentleman's * Thermometers having been very high during the Summer, too sudden a Chill may endanger their being shattered. Direct to

MONSIEUR MACARONI,
At his House near CHARLES-TOWN.

* *Legs.*

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 10.

LAST Friday the Eagle Packet-Boat, commanded by Captain William Nicholls, arrived here in Sixty Days from Falmouth.

On Saturday last died, very suddenly, Mr. James Simpson, Shoemaker.

The same Day the Diligence Packet-Boat, commanded by Captain Arthur Clark, arrived with the Mails from Jamaica and Pensacola.

Mr. John Calvert is appointed Clerk of the Markets in this Town, in the Room of Mr. Henry Slade, and, it is said, will give the strictest Attention to his Duty.

Yesterday died Mrs. Boomer, the Wife of Mr. John Boomer—as valuable a Woman, and as much regretted, as most who are more distinguished by the Smiles of Fortune and a polite Education.

The Scooner Liberty, Benjamin Peabody, Master, from Jamaica for New-London, was last Saturday Night drove ashore in Sewee Bay, and in Danger of being lost.

The Brigantine Prince of Wales, Captain Moore, arrived [illegible] this News-Papers of the preceding Wednesday's Date; having had only Six Days Passage from that City to this Town.

[illegible] to postpone the Publication of the STRANGER's Letters, but one of them shall certainly make its Appearance in our next.

Timothy's Marine List.

	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	From
4th.	Snow Eagle (Packet) Capt. William Nicholls,	Falmouth
	Brig. [illegible]	Teneriff
	Sally, [illegible]	Providence
5th.	Brig. Diligence (Packet) Capt. Arthur Clark,	Pensacola
	Scooner Exchange, John Willis,	Barbados
6th.	Sloop Philadelphia Packet, Obadiah Morgan,	Tobago
7th.	Ship Sally, Benjamin Berry,	Bristol
	Brigt. Lovely Jenny, Lawrence Harvey,	Barbados
	Sloop Industry, Valentine Clark,	St. Eustatius
	Sloop Sally, Theodore Wederstrandt,	Hispaniola
8th.	Brigt. Prince of Wales, William Moore,	Philadelphia
	Sloop Porgy, Jeremiah Bassett,	Honduras
9th.	Scooner Fancy, Benjamin Barton,	St. Eustatius
Sept.	Sailed.	
4th.	Sloop Charles-Town, Daniel Monro,	Rhode-Island
7th.	Snow Fly, Eaglesfield Griffith,	London
8th.	Scooner Savannah Packet, John Turner,	Georgia
	Scooner Patty, Charles Dawson,	Georgia
9th.	Scooner Polly, William Townsend,	New-York
10th.	Brigt. Humbird, Henry Zeerhorst,	Surenheim
	Brigt. Betsy, George Fowler,	New-York
	Sloop Thomas & Anthony, Solomon Gibbs,	St. Kitts
	Sloop Susannah, William Almy,	North-Carolina
	Sloop Liberty, John Beck,	St. Kitts
	Ship St. Helena, George Arthar,	Bristol
	Ship Africa, William Wallace,	Africa
	Ship Liberty, John Lasley,	Falmouth
	Brigt. Clibborn, Willliam Coldstream,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Friendship, William Thomson,	Jamaica

New Advertisements.

JUST IMPORTED,

By Captain BERRY, *from* BRISTOL,

A Quantity of SAIL-CLOTH,

Of a superior Quality, for Scooners Sails, and to be sold remarkably CHEAP—*First Sorts*, from 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per Yard—*Second Sorts*, 6*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.*——Chair Harnesses, of the best oiled Leather, complete, from 24*l.* to 30*l.* per Set; Steel Indian-Corn Mills;—and a Quantity of the very best *London* prepared LINSEED OIL, fit for immediate Use, to be sold at my Store opposite the *Exchange*.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY.

N. B. A few Quarter Casks of good MADERA WINE, to be sold for Cost and Charges.

Wants Employment,

A MARRIED MAN,

Who understands something of Accompts, writes a fair Hand, and can be well recommended:—He would be glad of either in or out of Door Business. Enquire at the Printing-Office on the BAY, near the EXCHANGE.

GEORGE-TOWN GOAL, August 23, 1772.

A Likely, stout, young NEGRO FELLOW, named ROBIN, has been taken up and brought to this Goal:—He has his Country Marks on his right Arm, from his Elbow down to his Wrist, is about five Feet ten Inches high; says that his Master's Name is JAMES PETERS, and that he lives at *Pompon*. WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, *Goaler*.

COOK & DOWNES,

SURVEYORS,

CONTINUE their Business, in SURVEYING and SEARCHING for VACANT LAND.—Any Gentlemen chusing to favour them with their Commands, shall be diligently, punctually, and faithfully served: And, as they purpose staying out till the Winter sets in, any Land Warrants, Orders, &c. left with Mr. GEORGE COOKE, near the *Exchange*, will be speedily forwarded to them.

A N D,

WHEREAS JAMES COOK is now publishing a complete MAP of the NEW ACQUISITIONS added to this Province, with all the *District Lines, Roads, Court Houses*, and many other Remarks, established since the GENERAL SURVEY—together with the *Sea-Coasts, Soundings, Time of High-Water*, and every other Thing which may render it instructive, ornamental, and useful, both as to Geography and Navigation.—He likewise proposes to insert the Lands he runs out, as Deputy Surveyor, before *Christmas*, of Five Hundred Acres or upwards, with the Proprietors Names, if they subscribe for one Set, which will consist of about Forty Inches by Thirty-six.—The Price, TWO DOLLARS and an HALF, when delivered.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the above Mr. GEORGE COOKE's.

The BREW-HOUSE

IS now, and will (for the future) constantly be supplied with good TABLE-BEER—and those who may be pleased to send their Orders will be punctually served, by

Their humble Servant,
EDMUND EGAN.

N. B. GRAINS for HORSES and COWS—and BAKERS may depend on a constant Supply of YEAST.

WOODBERY & LORD

Have just imported, in the Ship SALLY, *Captain* BERRY, *from* BRISTOL,

WHITE and coloured PLAINS; Duffil BLANKETS; white, striped, and red FLANNELS; Mens, Womens, and Boys SADDLES; SHOES of all Sizes, *&c.* which they will sell on the lowest Terms, at their Store on the *Bay*.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Removed from CHURCH-STREET; *to the Store in* BROAD-STREET, *lately occupied by Messrs.* ATKINSON & SYKES, *two Doors from the* EXCHANGE,

HAS TO DISPOSE OF,

Very cheap for CASH, or on SHORT CREDIT,

A neat Assortment of Goods,

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, viz.

PAVILION GAUZES;—Silk Gauzes;—plain, striped, and flowered Lawns;—common and quilted Counterpanes;—quilted Petticoats, with Borders; bordered Dimities, Half-ell and Yard-wide Dimities;—a Variety of Jeans and Fustians;—Checks from 10 Nail to 6 4 wide; Cotton Hollands; Felt and Beaver Hats; Hosiery;—Sadlery; Osnabrugs and Irish Linens; six-quarters Book Muslin, Damask and Diaper Table-Cloths; Long Laws, printed Linens and Cottons, printed Handkerchers, a Suit of Bed Curtains:—A great Variety of set Stone, plain, and open-work Shoe, Knee and Stock-Buckles, Hair Pins, Ear-Rings, Garnet Hoop Rings, Stone Rings set in Gold, Gold and common Lockets, Necklaces, Pocket-Books, Quadrille Pools with Fish and Mats, Silver Shoe and Knee-Buckles, Gold, Silver and gilt Seals, Garnet Breast-Buckles set in Gold, Stone Sleeve-Buttons set in Silver, plated Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, plated Spurs, plated Bits and Stirrups, Dutch and Temple Spectacles, Mock Garnets, white and yellow Metal Buckles, Pinchbeck Buckles.

Chamber Bellows, Brass Locks, Brass and black Padlocks, double bolted Ditto, Watch Keys, Brass Castors, Desk Furniture, Silver and Brass Thimbles, Brass and plated Candlesticks, Brass Snuffers with Stands, Bottle Stands, Powder Flasks, with different Charges, Tea Urns, and Coffee-Pots, Indian Corn and Coffee-Mills, Sad-irons, japanned Tea Trays, from six to thirty Inches, square and round, elegantly painted; a Variety of Table Knives and Forks, Barlow's Penknives, Cutteaux, Scissars, London Lancets, Horn and Ivory Combs, Carpenters, Coopers, and Shoe-makers Tools, marking Irons, Snaffle and Pelham Bits, Steel Yards, Locks of different Kinds, Chizzels, Gouges, Iron and Copper Tea-Kettles, Brass Desk Locks, Grid Irons, Chafing-Dishes, Frying-Pans, Bow Latches, Gimblets, Rice Hooks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Dripping-Pans, Copper Scales and Weights, Pins, Whitechapel and common Needles, in Quarter Hundreds, Brushes, Hooks and Hinges, black and gilt Trunks, Rice and reying Sieves, narrow, broad and grubbing Hoes, Saws, Steel Spades; with sundry other Articles, bought from the Manufacturers with Cash.

Those who apply to him, may rely upon being supplied on moderate Terms.

N B. A CONSIGNMENT of printed LINENS and COTTONS, to be sold at EIGHT for ONE, for which a Bill of Exchange will be taken in Payment.

Wanted immediately,

A Person that is well experienced in the Business of a Compting-House, and can be well recommended; to whom constant Employ, and good Wages, will be given.

Apply at the Printing-Office, near the EXCHANGE.

To be SOLD reasonable for CASH,

Two very good Instruments;

One a genteel upright Mahogany HARPSICORD, of a very curious Construction, and to outward Appearance like a Desk and Book-Case, with two Stops and a Pedal, a very good Tone, and not one in the Province perhaps similar to it:—The other, a well-toned SPINET, very cheap.—Both of them may be seen at the Subscriber's House, the upper End of *Dutch Town*. JOHN SPEISAGGER.

Who returns his most hearty Thanks to his Customers for their past Favours, and hopes by his Assiduity to merit a Continuance of them.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPT. 10, 1772.

TAKEN UP on *Tuesday* last, between the *Hard* and *Gadsden's* Wharf, by THOMAS JEREMIAH (a Free Negro) an ANCHOR of about Five Hundred Weight—the Stock entirely rotted off. The Owner may have it again, by applying to him, paying Salvage, and the Expence of this Advertisement.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LOT of LAND in *King-Street*,

With several Tenements thereon, fronting on the said Street, Forty Feet in Length, and One Hundred and Thirty-five in Depth

Two TRACTS of LAND;

Three Hundred Acres in *Craven* County, and One Hundred and Fifty in *Beaufort* Township.

Two NEGRO-WENCHES;

One Eighteen Years of Age, and the other Sixteen—both Seamstresses, and the First a good House-Wench.——For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who will make the Terms of Payment agreeable to the Purchaser, upon giving approved Security.

MONEY wanted at Interest,

From Five Hundred Pounds Currency, to Fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling, in different Sums, upon the best Security, and at no Expence to the Lender.

THE Creditors of the Estate of GEORGE CARPENTER, deceased, are requested to send in an Account of their Demands, properly attested, to the Subscriber; who being impowered, proposes to make a Dividend as soon as the Claims on the said Estate can be ascertained, and which he desires may be done by the 15th of *November* next, or such Creditors as omit to send in their Accounts as aforesaid, must expect to be excluded any Share of the Dividend.—Those still indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

A L S O,

THE Creditors of SAMUEL WISE, who have hitherto been remiss in sending their Accounts to the Subscriber (as desired by former Advertisements) are ONCE MORE requested to do the same, in order to have a Settlement—which the Subscriber intends shall be done immediately after that of the Estate of GEORGE CARPENTER is completed (Mr. WISE being Administrator thereto) or they will likewise be excluded any Share in the Dividend.

L I K E W I S E,

THE Creditors of CALEB EASTON, deceased, are desired to call on the Subscriber, on or after the fifth Day of *October* next, to receive Payment.

JACOB VALK.

To be SOLD,

On TUESDAY *the 5th of* OCTOBER *next*,

At the usual Place in CHARLES-TOWN,

PART of the ESTATE of the late Doctor JACOB-NICHOLAS SCHWARTZKOPFF; consisting of five valuable NEGROES, *viz.* a Fellow that has been brought up by the Doctor from a Boy, to tend in his Shop, and is capable of performing many Cures, which will render him serviceable on any large Plantation, where a great Numbers of Negroes are employed;—also a Wench, that is a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—The Rest are common Porters.——The Conditions of the Sale are, Twelve Months Credit, with Security, and Interest from the Day of Sale.—The Property not to be altered, till the above Conditions are complied with.

ALL Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment; and all those to whom the said Estate is legally indebted, are desired to call with their Accounts, properly attested, for Payment, on

Mary Magdalen Schwartzkopff, Executrix.

On TUESDAY,

The 15th *Day of* SEPTEMBER *Inst.*

Will be SOLD, at public Vendue,

at the usual Place in CHARLES-TOWN,

A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land on the Wateree River, in Craven-County, containing 150 Acres, and bounded to the North-East by Wateree River; to the South-Eastward by Land laid out to Richard Singelton; and to the South-West and North-West by Land vacant at the Time of the original Grant (the 6th of November 1751):—Late the Property of PETER MERCIER, deceased, and sold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *late Provost-Marshal.*

On TUESDAY *the* 29*th of* SEPTEMBER, *Instant, will be sold at public Vendue, at the usual Place in* CHARLES-TOWN,

A valuable Plantation or Tract of Land,

Containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, situate in *Berkley* County, in *Saxe-Gotha* Township; bounding, to the East and North-East, on *Jacob Galman's* Land; to the West and South-West, on *George Haig's* Land; to the South and South-East, on *Henry Galman's* Land; and North-West, by *Santee* River.—Granted *October* 30, 1767.

Likewise, One Hundred Acres of Land in the said County and Township; bounding, to the North and North-West, on *David Webb* and *Henry Weaver's* Land; to the North-East, on *George Haig* and *Henry Galman's* Land; and to the South-East, on *John Giezer's* Land; and on all other Sides, on vacant Land, at the Time of the original Grant, the 25th of *October*, 1764.

Also, A Lot in *Saxe-Gotha* Township, known by the No. 132: Late the Property of *John Freymouth*, and sold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *late Pro. Mar.*

At the same Time and Place will also be SOLD,

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land,

Situate in *Craven* County; butting and bounding, to the South-East, on Land of *Joshua Cherry*, and on all other Sides, on vacant Land, at the Time of the original Grant, dated *May* 20, 1770: Late the Property of *Matthew Gibbes*, and sold under Execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, *late Pro. Mar.*

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPT. 9, 1772.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice, That he will pay no Debts contracted in his Name, without a written Order from under his Hand, after the Date of this Advertisement. JAMES DONNOM.

Charles-Town, Sept. 9, 1772.

LOST, about Two Months since,

Between the 11 *Mile Post, on* Ponpon *Road, and* Charles-Town,

A small Mahogany SHAVING-BOX,

Lined with green Velvet; containing two Razors, a Looking-Glass, and other Shaving Articles.——Whoever will bring the above to the Printing-Office, near the *Exchange*, shall receive TWO DOLLARS for their Trouble.

MEMOIRS *of a late* FAMOUS BANKER.

MR. Fordyce is endowed with good natural parts, which were improved by his relation and preceptor Doctor Blackwell, well known for his writings in the republic of letters. He was bred a hofier at Aberdeen; but this being too confined a ſcene for the extent of his abilities, he ſoon quitted it, and repaired to this metropolis, the only mart for genius, where he firſt obtained employment in the capacity of out-door clerk to Mr. B——. the Banker. Here he diſplayed a great facility in figures, and an uncommon attention to that buſineſs in which he afterwards became ſo eminent and conſpicuous. Meſſrs. R——, N——, &c. being convinced of Mr. Fordyce's talents and activities, and judging he would be a very uſeful partner, and manage the moſt laborious part of their buſineſs, admitted him upon the firm of the houſe through the intereſt and recommendation of Mr. M—t—d. Scarce had he been thus eſtabliſhed, before he began to ſpeculate in the alley for very conſiderable ſums, and was judged in the beginning to be very ſucceſsful, particularly at the time of the ſigning the preliminaries of the late peace, of which he gained intelligence before the generality of the bulls and bears at Jonathan's. His capital ſtroke, however, is thought to have been made, at the time of the great riſe of India ſtock, about ſeven years ſince.

This ſucceſs was fatal to Mr. Fordyce, for it induced him not only to ſpeculate for ſtill larger ſums in the alley, but in many other purſuits, particularly in horſe. The capricious goddeſs ſtill favoured him, and he ſeemed ſo infatuated with her kindneſs, as to think ſhe was intirely at his command. He purchaſed a large eſtate, with a moſt elegant villa, at Roehampton, where he aimed at ſurpaſſing Commiſſaries and Nabobs in grandeur and magnificence. He ſupported a chapel for himſelf and family adjoining to his manſion. His ambition was now unbounded, he ſoared far beyond the line of mere mercantile ſplendor, and nothing leſs than nobility ſeemed equal to his wiſhes. The next teſtimonial he gave of his deſire of exaltation, was his being a Candidate for a certain Borough; upon which occaſion, though he was not returned, he ſpent near 14 000l. and to ſecure his future election, erected an hoſpital, and eſtabliſhed other charities there, in order to render himſelf the popular Candidate upon the firſt vacancy. Failing in the preſent attempt to obtain a ſeat in Parliament, he ſought for honours in another channel, and paid his addreſſes to a lady of quality, who, dazzled by his pomp and apparent fortune, conſented to the marriage; and lady M——t was frequently introduced to the public in the papers, her portrait diſplayed at the exhibition, and her picture in every print ſhop. He made a handſome ſettlement upon her ladyſhip, and is ſaid to have purchaſed ſome eſtates in Scotland, to give him weight and dignity in his native country.

But the fatal period now approached when all his tinſel glories vaniſhed. The affair of Falkland-iſland, which occaſioned ſtocks greatly to fluctuate, gave the moſt ſenſible ſhock to his finances; and to make up his ſpeculative differences, he was compelled to employ a very conſiderable ſum of the company's ſtock. This ſtep alarmed the partners, and they remonſtrated to him upon the impropriety of his conduct. Mr. Fordyce treated the remonſtrance of his partners with the moſt mortifying contempt, threatening to diſſolve the partnerſhip, if they attempted to reſtrain his operations, and leave them to manage a buſineſs to which they were altogether unequal; and to convince them that he had power to put his threats in execution, produced bank-notes to a great amount, which had been borrowed for a few hours to anſwer his purpoſe. Equally ſtuck with the plauſibility of his diſcourſe, and the ſum, they were eaſily reconciled. But Mr. Fordyce's ill fortune now purſued him as rapidly and invariably as his good genius had before accompanied him; he found himſelf incapable of fulfilling engagements, ſo very conſiderable on all hands, that he reſolved upon a retreat, after having employed every method his imagination could ſuggeſt to diſcover ſome new reſource. The immediate conſequence of his abſenting himſelf from buſineſs, was a ſtoppage of payment at the houſe; and an advertiſement ſucceeded, intimating that the other partners were not privy to Mr. Fordyce's proceedings. However, the whole company have ſince become bankrupts; the fatal influence of which has affected a great number of other conſiderable houſes involved with them. Such are the effects of gaming in Change-alley—a vice more fatal to commerce in ſuch a trading nation, than all the ſharping at Newmarket, and all the *ſtuffling* at Arthur's, and which loudly calls for the effectual interpoſition of the legiſlature.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Captain ALLEN's *Speech to the Livery of London in Guildhall, on Midſummer-Day.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is proper that I ſhould make an apology for attempting to addreſs you, before the uſual buſineſs of the day had been opened by the Recorder; but my reaſons for ſo doing were ſuch, as I flatter myſelf you will find ſubſtantial and ſufficient.

The Lord-Mayor having refuſed us a Common Hall ſome time ſince, although it was requeſted of him, for the purpoſe of exerciſing our indiſputable right of inſtructing our Repreſentatives in Parliament;—(a right, Gentlemen, which it was incumbent on him as our Chief Magiſtrate to have ſupported in us; and a right which King, Lords and Commons, dare not deny us;) it became neceſſary, that we ſhould have exerted ourſelves in ſupport of our own dignity, ſo far as to have inſiſted upon inſtructing our Repreſentatives in Parliament, before any other buſineſs was entered upon in this hall, and thus we might have prevented the miniſterial trick that has been played us. I foreſaw the Mayor would order the ſword of ſtate to be taken up, and march away the moment the Recorder had opened the uſual buſineſs of the day, and therefore thought it my duty to caution you *againſt* ſuch unconſtitutional manœuvres. Mr. Nash may, perhaps, by and by, ſcruple the *right* of a Liveryman in *Common Hall*, even to open his mouth during his *Magiſterial* preſence. It is proper therefore that we ſhould be prepared for him, by conſidering how far a Liveryman is entitled to give his ſentiments in Common Hall. I, who am one of that body, and determined at all times to aſſert the rights of the Livery, ſhall, without the leaſt reſerve, deliver to you my ſentiments upon this ſubject. I am firmly perſuaded, that a Liveryman is not only entitled to give his ſentiments in Common Hall on the uſual buſineſs of the day, but equally authorized with the Lord Mayor, to argue and debate upon every queſtion that comes before him; likewiſe to propoſe any meaſure that may be for the benefit of the community; and that Chief Magiſtrate, who ſhould arrogate to himſelf a power of diſputing theſe points, muſt demonſtrate himſelf to be a traitor, totally unworthy of the confidence repoſed in him. The Mayor, we elect for the purpoſe of maintaining our privileges inviolate, and he, as an honeſt and prudent man, ſhould always be directed by the voice of his conſtituents. Let us therefore firſt of all reflect on the extent of our power, and afterwards determine with what firmneſs which is devoid of licentiouſneſs, to ſupport thoſe rights which every Liveryman is legally poſſeſſed of.

Turn towards that end of the Hall, and obſerve the ſtatue opened to your view!—Does it not remind you of a different conduct? It certainly muſt recall to your minds the behaviour of that great and patriotic chief Magiſtrate, who was ever watchful over your enemies, and vigilant in your intereſt; whoſe integrity was impenetrable, and marked him as an example, worthy the attention of every Mayor that comes after him.—When your rights and privileges were invaded, he gloried in defending them.—When you thought proper to inſtruct your Repreſentatives, he readily acknowledged your power, and approved of the meaſure.—When you reſolved to petition the King, he knew it was his buſineſs to preſent it.—When you found it neceſſary to remonſtrate, he ſaw it incumbent on him, if even at the riſque of his life, to carry your complaints to the throne; and, as an honeſt man, was not wanting in his endeavours to open the eyes of a blind and deluded Prince. Indeed, he had judgment enough to know the whole was his duty, and was ſenſible, that whenever it was your pleaſure to dictate to him, *he*, as Chief Magiſtrate, WAS OBLIGED to obey your commands.—But, alaſs! he is now no more! What grateful Citizen can refuſe him the ſmall tribute of a ſingle tear?—As his body has been tranſmitted to the duſt, ſo God grant that his ſoul may have been tranſported to the regions of eternal bliſs!—To perpetuate his memory, you have erected that piece of marble; and heavens ordain that his image may ſtamp the ſame principles of public virtue he was poſſeſſed of, on every Magiſtrate who may be your choice, to fill that great and important chair.

On the late election of Lord Mayor, I confeſs that I felt the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicions ſteal poſſeſſion of my breaſt, to the prejudice of the perſon *now* in the chair.—Waving the antipathy I bear his political principles, I conſidered him as not ſufficiently furniſhed *(tapping his forehead)* to be capable of judging with propriety, how to execute the important office of Chief Magiſtrate of this great and opulent City. I therefore gave you that caution, which the honeſty of my heart forced me to deliver you. Had you attended a little more to my ſentiments, you might perhaps have reaped the benefit of my advice.—I fancy by this time, you have ſufficiently experienced the juſtice of my opinion.

To be SOLD,

On TUESDAY *the* Fifteenth INSTANT,

A CARGO

Of 285 Young & Likely

SLAVES,

(All in PERFECT HEALTH)

ARRIVED this Day, in the Snow BETSY, Captain WILLIAM MORGAN, directly from ANGOLA.

MILES BREWTON.

Charles-Town, Sept. 3, 1772.

Wants Employment,

A GARDENER,

Lately arrived from ENGLAND, who underſtands the Management of both a Kitchen and Flower Garden, and of raiſing all Kinds of Trees, &c. &c.—Enquire at the Printing-Office on the Bay, near the Exchange.

On TUESDAY *the* 15*th of* SEPTEMBER *next*,

Will be SOLD at public Vendue,

At the uſual Place in CHARLES-TOWN,

A LEASE of Six Years and an Half, from the 27th of *Auguſt*, 1772, of a ſmall Brick Tenement in *Beresford's-Alley*, containing Three Rooms, with a Pantry and ſmall Garden; ſubject to a Ground-Rent of Twenty Pounds per Annum.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

The SUBSCRIBER

HAS opened a private Houſe of Entertainment and Lodging, for Country Gentlemen and Ladies, in TRADD-STREET, next Door to Mr. *Hawkins's* Store; where they may be aſſured of always meeting with genteel Accommodations, both in Diet and Lodging; and their Favours gratefully acknowledged, by

Their humble Servant,

HENRY SLADE.

N. B. He will be moſt obliged to his Friends in the Country, for a Continuance of their Favours in the Diſpoſal of their Beef, Hogs, &c. this Winter; and aſſures them, that his utmoſt Endeavours ſhall be exerted for the Intereſt of thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their Commands in the above Way.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC LESESNE, late of Daniel's Iſland, deceaſed, are deſired to deliver in their Accounts atteſted, that they may be paid;—and thoſe any Way indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH LESESNE, *Executrix.*

Who is in Want of an OVERSEER, to attend a Plantation near Charles Town.

To be SOLD, upon Credit,

A LOT in the Town of *Beaufort*,

PORT-ROYAL:—On which is an exceeding good Two-Story Wooden HOUSE, with every neceſſary Out Building.—Enquire of TUNES TEBOUT, at *Beaufort*, or PETER MANIGAULT, Eſq; in *Charles-Town*.

GEORGE-TOWN GOAL, Auguſt 10th, 1772.

A New NEGRO FELLOW, about five Feet nine Inches high, well made, named *Huntſman*, is taken up and ſent to this Goal; he cannot tell his Maſter's Name, has on a Check Shirt.

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, *Goaler.*

GEORGE-TOWN GOAL, Auguſt 17th, 1772.

A NEW NEGRO, about five Feet three Inches and an Half high, named *Tom*, is taken up and ſent to this Goal; he ſays his Maſter's Name is *Roan*, has on a Check Shirt. WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, *Goaler.*

RUN AWAY

From the Subſcriber, on the 24th Day of this Inſt. Auguſt,

An Apprentice Lad, named *Peter Murrill*, by Trade a Carpenter, about 17 Years of Age; had on when he went away a blue Coat, a coarſe Check Shirt, and Oſnabrugs Trowſers; he alſo carried with him ſome other Cloaths, tied up in a Sheet.—Whoever delivers him to me, or the Warden of the Work-Houſe in Charles-Town, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward. WILLIAM PATERSON.

ATKINS & WESTON

Have juſt imported, by Captain GUNN, *from* LONDON,

A VARIETY of GOODS;

PARTICULARLY

A few genteel LOOKING-GLASSES,

AND A GOOD

ASSORTMENT of LINEN.

They have alſo juſt imported,

By the Captains LASLEY *and* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

Negro Cloth, Duffil Blankets, and Sail Cloth:

The Whole of which were bought from the Manufacturers with *Ready Money*, and therefore their Friends and Cuſtomers may depend on being ſupplied with thoſe Articles on the very beſt Terms.

GEORGE COOKE, & Co.

Have imported in laſt Veſſels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

A general Aſſortment of GOODS;

Which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS, at their Store, the South Corner of BROAD STREET, oppoſite the EXCHANGE. [6 w.]

About One Hundred and Twenty Tons

OF

HONDURAS LOGWOOD,

To be SOLD,

By EDWARD BLAKE.

ONE HALF

OF A

COASTING SCOONER,

To be SOLD, a GREAT BARGAIN.

SHE is eſteemed, by good Judges, to be as complete a Veſſel for the Trade ſhe is employed therein:—burthen 160 Barrels of Rice, and draws when loaded, only ſix Feet Water;—ſhe is well found at preſent.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view her at Mr. LINN's Wharf, *Hobcaw*, where ſhe is cleaning, and treat with

DANIEL CANNON, or

WILLIAM DOUGHTY.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 6, 1772.

THE Subſcriber, being authorized, by a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Chancery, to receive and collect all the Monies due and owing to the late Co-partnerſhip of [illegible] *gives Notice*, That the Books of Accompt of ſaid Co partnerſhip are now in his Hands; and, as there is an abſolute Neceſſity for ſettling the Concerns thereof immediately, he hopes thoſe who are indebted thereto, will avail themſelves of this Notice.

JOHN REMINGTON, jun.

MR. F[illegible] VERNIER,

MINIATURE PAINTER, &c.

HAS now taken one of the new Houſes, near the OLD CHURCH, and on the ſhorteſt Notice will wait on thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that may be pleaſed to favour him with their Commands.

To be SOLD,

To any Perſon reſiding in the COUNTRY,

A very likely Country born Negro-Wench,

About Twenty-three Years of Age.

She can Waſh and Iron very well, is an extraordinary good Sempſtreſs, and has been brought up to all Kinds of Houſe-Work. Enquire at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.

To be SOLD, for no Fault,

A ſober, orderly NEGRO WENCH,

With a young Child, and a good Breaſt of Milk:——She is about Twenty-two Years of Age, an exceeding good Cook, Waſher, and Ironer, and has been uſed to all Kinds of Houſe-Work.—Enquire at the Printing-Office, near the Exchange.

To be SOLD,

A neat CYPRESS CANOW,

Twenty-four by Four, ſtaunch, and in good Order, fitted for four Oars, but is long enough for ſix;—ſhe rows remarkably well, and will be ſold a Bargain. Apply to JOHN CROSS, on Wragg's Wharf, or to TUNES TEBOUT.

CHARLES-TOWN, Auguſt 30, 1772.

THE Subſcriber's Shop was broke open laſt Night, and two Saws, and ſundry other Carpenter's Tools taken out:—One a Hand-Saw, the other a Pannel-Saw, both marked with a Brand on the Handle G. FLEESON, and on the Plate, with Aquafortis, G. FLEESON, *Philadelphia*, 1771.——Whoever will deliver the ſaid Saws to me, ſhall receive a DOLLAR Reward, and a GUINEA for apprehending the Thief;—to be paid on Conviction, by

JONATHAN HOOD.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1772.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An "ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be an SIX POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per Hundred lb. Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both uſed by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves muſt weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.
WHITE,	1	10	8	WHITE,	2	2	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	3	0
HOUSHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSHOLD,	4	4	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice.

GEORGE SHEED, *Commiſſary-General.*

SUPPLEMENT to the South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1914.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1772.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by T. POWELL & Co. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

On POLITENESS and CIVILITY.

IT is neceſſary, in ſociety, that there be a ceremonial by which men ſhall regulate their intercourſe with each other. But in different countries this ceremonial differs; and what in one nation is a mark of eſteem, is an expreſſion of contempt in another. It is of little conſequence what the ceremonies are, but it is abſolutely neceſſary that there be a ſtandard of Manners to which individuals can appeal. The manner in which perſons of different conditions ſhould be addreſſed or ſaluted; the terms to be employed in ſpeaking to them; and the ſtyle in which letters or petitions to them ſhould be framed; theſe circumſtances are arbitrary in their origin; and it is from cuſtom and preſcription that they receive their ſanction or authority.

It is perfectly conſiſtent with the rules of right reaſon, that there be eſtabliſhed regulations for Complaiſance and Civility; but, what may appear ſingular, it is not neceſſary that right reaſon determine in what particular forms they conſiſt.

The method the leaſt ſuſpicious of expreſſing our eſteem for other men is by conferring on them favours and good offices; but theſe are not always in our power. It is, however, conſtantly in our power to ſhew love and reſpect to them, by employing towards them thoſe outward ſigns by which we are conceived to expreſs our affections. Theſe ſigns or forms are different in different nations. The Turks, the Perſians, and even the inhabitants of the Cape of Good-Hope, all practice civility, but after their own faſhions.

It has been ſaid, that civility is only another term for hypocriſy; and that a complaiſant exterior conceals often animoſity and hoſtile intentions. This, doubtleſs, is frequently the caſe. But, without the practice of civility and gentle demeanor, the duties of ſocial life would never be performed.

There are men who, with very valuable qualities, are altogether inſupportable, becauſe they affect a rudeneſs and peculiarity of behaviour. They fancy themſelves ſuperior to the reſt of mankind, and are governed by rules and maxims of their own. To pleaſe others would be degradation of themſelves.

They offend every company into which they enter: And, with talents that qualify them to ſhine in ſociety, they are yet unfit for it.

It is by no means a diſhonourable condeſcendence to endeavour to render one's-ſelf agreeable to other people. How comes it that Hortenſius is ſo much beloved and careſſed? Is it becauſe of his probity? This quality conciliates only eſteem, but does not captivate the heart. Is it becauſe he is beneficient and attentive? Thoſe, who are ſo fond of him, have no need for his aſſiſtance. Is it becauſe he is of a gay and chearful temper? He could not pleaſe by this means, but only when gaiety is in ſeaſon. He is beloved by reaſon of his eaſy and flexible temper. His will ſeems not [illegible] of his friends. [illegible] has gueſſed what pleaſes you, he prevents your deſires, and does it with ſo much grace and eaſe, that, while he is entirely occupied in pleaſing you, he ſeems to follow nothing but his own choice and inclination.

We may pleaſe indeed in company by a gay temper and ingenious ſallies [illegible] ſuch univerſal influence as complaiſance. [illegible] can only be jovial with your equals and inferiors; there are a thouſand occaſions wherein pleaſantry may be miſplaced; wit and humour do not always preſent themſelves at will, nor are always reliſhed; but, if you be of a polite and obliging temper, and make it your pleaſure to contribute to the ſatisfaction of others; you will certainly gain the friendſhip of all who know you. This is a perfection that engages people in all times, places, and circumſtances.

A man of complaiſance and civility attends to the genius, the ſituation, and the quality of the perſons, with whom he has occaſion to aſſociate. He is not ſatyrical againſt the gentlemen of the law in the company of one of that profeſſion, eſpecially if his probity raiſes him above reproach. And, though he deſerve it, yet it is not always enough that a reproach be well-grounded, to juſtify the perſon that makes it, if it be done out of ſeaſon, or with ſpleen and malice.

Though truth be commonly painted naked, yet there are nudities ſo ſhocking, that it is ſometimes adviſable to conceal them.

If you ſhould happen to wait upon a Nobleman, to whom every one endeavours to pay the profoundeſt reſpect; it is proper to conform to the received cuſtom; and it would be preſumptuous, like a fanatic Quaker, to THEE and THOU him, and to ſpeak to him without uncovering your head. There is no occaſion for you to praiſe him, if he is not praiſe-worthy; to extol his wit, if he has none; to flatter his taſte, if he never poſſeſſed any; and to commend his knowledge, if he happens to be ignorant: But pay him mute honour; and, by this means, you will not expoſe your ſincerity to danger. The ſubordination, ſo neceſſary in a ſtate, compoſed of men of different ranks, would ſoon be deſtroyed, if reſpect and honour were only to be paid to individuals of real merit.

If a perſon has met with diſappointments, it would be highly unpolite in him to take a pleaſure of complaining of them wherever he went. He ought not to diſturb the happineſs of others with his melancholy reflections. At the ſame time it would be extremely improper to affect a contented air before thoſe who are agitated with heavy and real afflictions. It would be groſsly inſulting, for example, to the ſorrow of a diſconſolate widow, who laments the loſs of a beloved huſband, to tell her that your wiſhes were going to be crowned; and that, in a ſhort time, the arms of your bride would make you the happieſt of men.

If men were pure ſpirits, capable of communicating thoughts and ſentiments without external ſigns, civility, and the forms of reſpect and complaiſance, would be unneceſſary. But, as we are conſtituted by nature, they are by no means ſuperfluous; and it is in vain that moroſe and peviſh men declaim againſt them.

[illegible] to be confeſſed, that there are more civil and polite perſons in the world than thoſe who are faithful in performing the duties of ſociety: But their civility itſelf, tho' falſe, is a teſtimony they give in ſpite of themſelves to the ſocial virtues; for to affect externally virtuous diſpoſitions is acknowledging that we ought to have them in our hearts.

To be LET,

A convenient TENEMENT

in BROUGH-STREET, with a good Garden, at preſent occupied by GIDEON DUPONT, jun.

Hawkins, Petrie, & Co.

Have juſt received by the PORTLAND, *Captain* WILSON, *from* LONDON,

A large Value of Dry Goods:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Great Quantity of IRISH LINENS, from 5*s.* to 60*s.* per Yard, and Sheeting from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.*—All Sorts of Huckabacks, Diapers, Damaſks, and Tabling, a few complete Sets of each very elegant:—A great Choice of printed Handkerchiefs, Linens, Calicoes, Cottons, and Furnitures, which they have now directly from the Printing-Ground of Mr. *Hawkins* in *England*, and will ſell much lower than common:—Plain and worked Lawns in Pieces and Suits; plain, ſtriped, checked, and flowered Muſlins; plain and flowered Book Muſlins; Suits of worked Muſlins, entirely new Patterns, and ſome very rich:—Loom Quilting; *Engliſh* and *India* Dimities; white and coloured Fuſtians; bleached, brown, and dyed Drabs; *Iriſh*, *Scotch*, and *German* Oſnabrugs; beſt *Flanders* and common Bed-Ticks; Stripes; Checks, and all Sorts of *Manchester*, *German*, and *Ruſſia* Goods; with a Cheſt of very cheap brown Hollands, and Linen-Drapery in General.

ALSO,

A Great ASSORTMENT of Taffeties, Perſians, Chints, Ginghams, plain and flowered Modes, Sarſenets, Peelongs, and Sattins of all Colours, Ribands, Gauzes, Nettings, and Laces of every Kind; Sieve and Chip Hats; Stuff and Silk Coats, ſome of the very beſt Sorts; Bombaſines, Crapes, Mourning Gloves, and all Mourning Articles; Thread, Cotton, and Silk Hoſe, of all Sizes; Worſted and Silk Breeches Pieces, of an extra Quality and large Sizes; three, four, and ſix Thread Worſted Webs, &c.—Which are well bought, and will be ſold very cheap, eſpecially for Caſh; with their uſual Allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.—They have added much to their former Stock, in Order to ſupply in the Wholeſale Way, and to afford the greateſt Variety to their other Cuſtomers.

Loaf Sugar, Hyſon Tea, Green Tea (Bohea Tea, at 25*s.*) all of the very beſt Quality; a Quantity of beſt *London* White Lead, and other Paints, much under the common Price.

Hawkins, Petrie, & Comp.

Have imported in the Liberty, *Captain* Laſley,

A LARGE ASSSORTMENT

OF

[illegible] and Coloured PLAINS,

Penniſtones, Flannels, and Duffils.

And in the HEART-OF-OAK, *from* LONDON,

A further Supply of fine Goods:

PART OF WHICH ARE,

A Conſiderable Value in Silk Damaſks; plain *Engliſh* Silks, of different Sorts; neweſt faſhioned *Pantheon* Silks, for Cloaks and Hats; Ribands; Laces; Gold and Silver Thread:—A neat Aſſortment of Broad Cloths, Caſimirs, and Sagathies, with Trimmings; Princes Stuffs of different Qualities:—A conſiderable Value in Cambricks and Lawns, bought a Bargain, and will be ſold very CHEAP:—All Sorts of printed Goods, among which is a very curious Sett of Bed-Furniture; very fine purple Linens, Cottons, and Calicoes; *Wilton* Carpeting; Camblets, Calamancoes, and other Stuffs: Which, with their large CARGO received by the PORTLAND, Captain WILSON, make their Aſſortment the completeſt they ever yet had.

They have alſo by the above Veſſels,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Locks, Hooks, and Hinges, Glaſs, Paints,

AND ALL OTHER

BUILDING ARTICLES:

All which will be ſold on the VERY LOWEST TERMS.

SILKS.

A very great Choice,

To be SOLD (during this Month)

At *Nine* for *One*, ſix Months Credit,

By ROGER SMITH.

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM; Muſcovado SUGAR; COFFEE in ſmall Caſks; a few Planks of *Jamaica* MAHOGANY; old HOCK in Bottles; an Aſſortment of *Bridport* CANVAS, from No. 1 to 6, and two NEGRO HOUSE-WENCHES, to be SOLD, by

Robert, John, & J. Smyth.

OLD JAMAICA RUM in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks, fit for immediate Uſe; BARBADOS and GRENADA RUM in Hogſheads; a Quantity of very old VIDONIA WINE of the beſt Quality; a large Aſſortment of SQUARE and FLAT IRON; MUSCOVADO SUGAR in Hogſheads and Barrels; a few Boxes of SPERMACETI CANDLES; a freſh Aſſortment of SAIL CLOTH, conſiſting of Bridport, Eaſt Coker, Kirkham, Ruſſia and Raven's; ANCHORS and GRAPNELS of all Sizes; a large Quantity of SEINE and SAIL TWINE; Philadelphia SUPERFINE FLOUR; SHIP BREAD, and WINDSOR CHAIRS of all Sorts; GLAUBER and EPSOM SALTS in Kegs; Ground SPANISH BROWN and WHITE LEAD; and a Quantity of INDIAN CORN, to be ſold by

Shirley & Price.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the Continuation of the Boundary Line between this Province and *North-Carolina*, which has lately been run, in Purſuance of His MAJESTY's INSTRUCTIONS to the Governors of both Provinces, ſeveral Plantations which have been ſettled by Virtue of Grants from the Governor of *North-Carolina*, fall within this Government. IN ORDER to preſerve to the Proprietors of ſuch Grants, the equitable Right they have to the Lands mentioned therein, I DO, by the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, iſſue this my Proclamation; HEREBY STRICTLY FORBIDDING all the Deputy-Surveyors of this Province, from laying any Warrant on Lands for which Grants have been obtained in *North-Carolina*: AND notifying to all Perſons poſſeſſed of, or intitled unto, ſuch Grants, that they may have Grants for the ſame from this Government, on their producing ſuch Grants, without their perſonal Attendance at *Charles-Town*, provided Application is made for the ſame within *twelve Months* from the Date hereof.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Charles-Town, *this Nineteenth Day of* June, *Anno Domini* 1772, *and in the Twelfth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

Charles-Greville Montagu.

By His Excellency's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, *Secretary.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

ON the Adjournment-Day of *Auguſt* Term, 1772, their Honours the JUDGES, choſe their CIRCUITS, which are as follows:

NOVEMBER ASSIZES.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

JUSTICES. { CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Juſtice *Murray*.

CAMDEN Diſtrict.—At CAMDEN, Thurſday, *November* 5.

CHERAWS Diſtrict.—At CHERAWS, Monday, *November* 16.

GEORGE-TOWN Diſtrict.—At GEORGE-TOWN, Thurſday, *November* 26.

CLERKS. { CAMDEN,—*George Chateris*, CHERAWS,—*Thomas Turner*, GEORGE-TOWN, *R. P. Handaſyde Hatley*.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

JUSTICES. { Mr. Juſtice *Savage*, Mr. Juſtice *Coſſelett*.

ORANGEBURG Diſtrict.—At ORANGEBURG, Thurſday, *November* 5.

NINETY-SIX Diſtrict.—At NINETY-SIX, Monday, *November* 16.

BEAUFORT Diſtrict.—At BEAUFORT, Monday, *November* 30.

CLERKS. { ORANGEBURG.—*Peter Bonnetheau*, NINETY-SIX,—*James Pritchard*, BEAUFORT.—*Hazard Harvey*.

FRANCIS DUVAL

HAS taken a very convenient Room at Mr. GREENLAND's, in *Elliott-Street*, where he propoſes to teach EVERY Day from Nine till Eleven in the Morning, and from Three to Five in the Afternoon:—Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to ſend their Children to him, may rely on his Aſſiduity, and he aſſures them, that every Means in his Power ſhall be exerted for their Improvement.

He likewiſe intends to keep in the above Room, an EVENING SCHOOL three Evenings in the Week, and will begin it as ſoon as the Number of Scholars ſhall be ſufficient to anſwer his Attendance.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Late WAITER at Mr. HOLLIDAY's Tavern,

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Houſe at *Newmarket*, near *Charles-Town*, lately occupied by Mr. LEVY, where Gentlemen and others may be aſſured of always meeting with genteel Entertainment, good Liquors of every Kind, and the beſt Proviſions the Markets will afford.—The utmoſt Attention will be paid to give Satisfaction to his Encouragers, and their Favours held in grateful Remembrance, by

Their humble Servant,
JAMES STRICKLAND.

WHEREAS the PARISH CHURCH of St. *Philip, Charles-Town*, is in Want of neceſſary and immediate Repairs:—THIS IS THEREFORE TO GIVE NOTICE, That any Perſon or Perſons willing to undertake the ſame, may ſee the Particulars, by applying to

PETER BOUNETHEAU.

N. B. PROPOSALS to be given in on or before the 21ſt Inſtant.

THE Owner of a new NEGRO MAN, (about five Feet, eight Inches high, Country Marks on his Face and Shoulders, upper Teeth filed, and remarkably hairy about the Legs and Thighs) has hereby Notice, that the ſaid Slave, on the 14th Inſtant, in Company with another, being purſued in the Subſcriber's Corn Field, and endeavouring to eſcape, was ſhot at by the Watchman, and unfortunately received a Wound in the Back, of which the ſaid Slave, notwithſtanding the beſt Aſſiſtance was procured, died the third Day following.

Auguſt 20, 1772. ELIAS BALL, *of* St. John's.

In the Ship BEAUFAIN, *Captain* PURCHAS, *from* LONDON,

LEGER & GREENWOOD

Have imported the following ARTICLES,

VIZ.

A few Pieces of rich Brocades & Luſtrings;

RICH Lace Satins;
A few brocaded and Gold SHAPES, for Men's Waiſtcoats;
Double Edge Thread Lace
A Variety of Blond and Gauze Lappets;
Undreſſed Caps;
Dreſſed Lace Ditto;
Dreſſed Fly Ditto;
Gold and Silver Spangles, and Tombour Thread;
Ladies Hat Boxes, with Partitions;
Some faſhionable Ribands;

And in the ST. HELENA, *Captain* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

Their white and coloured PLAINS;

Which coming (as uſual) from the FIRST HANDS, the Quality will recommend itſelf.

On WEDNESDAY *the 16th of* SEPTEMBER *next,*

Will be SOLD by public Sale,

At a Store adjoining Mr. HOLLIDAY's Long Room in *Old Church-ſtreet,*

The REMAINS of a CARGO

Imported in the PORTLAND, *Capt.* WILSON, *from* LONDON,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

FINE and coarſe *Iriſh* Shirting Linens; printed Linens and Cottons; printed Handkerchiefs; Cambricks; *German* 5-4th Linens; *Ruſſia* Sheeting; white *Ruſſia* Drabs; Brown Hollands; *Manchester* Checks; coloured Fuſtians; Bed-Ticking, Bunts, and Bolſters; Clear Lawns; Oſnabrugs:—A few *India* Goods; Silk, Thread, and Cotton Hoſe; Threads and Tapes; Mens Leather Shoes; Womens and Girls Calamanco Ditto; Mens and Boys Felt Hats; Mens faſhionable Beaver Ditto; and a Variety of plain and ſtriped Ribands.

N. B. The above Articles will be ſelling CHEAP from the Hours of *Eight* till *Twelve* in the Forenoon, every Day until the Time of Sale.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD

By JOHN RAY, *jun.*

At his Store next to Mr. NEUFVILLE's *in* Broad-Street,

The FOLLOWING GOODS;

Which he will diſpoſe of, extremely low *for* CASH, *viz.*

A Very great Variety of coloured and black *India* Taffeties;—coloured China Gorgoroons;—Paduſoys and Damaſks;—black *India* Satins and Luſtrings;—ſpotted Bandanoes;—Ribands;—Pelong;—Satin;—Silk Damaſcus;—Muzenes and Lorettoes;—white Calicoes;—Muſlins;—Chints;—printed Calicoes and Linens;—Nankeens;—*Iriſh* Linens;—Dowlas;—Checks;—printed Linen, and *Scotch* Handkerchiefs; plain and flowered Gauze and Lawn;—flowered Lawn Aprons; Ivory Fans;—dyed Jeans, and Pillows;—black Bombazines;—black Worſted Breeches Patterns;—Cotton and Thread Hoſe; Sagathies and Duroys, with a Variety of other Articles.

*** He has alſo for Sale, a few Tierces of excellent HAMS, and a few Pipes of choice *Vidonia* WINE.

THOMAS SMITH,

In ELLIOTT-STREET,

Has juſt received by the BEAUFAIN, *Captain* PURCHAS, *from* LONDON,

A Conſignment of Sconce-Glaſſes,

In elegant gilt Frames,

DRESSING-GLASSES, *&c.*

PHILADELPHIA freſh Ship and fine Water Biſcuit:—A large Aſſortment of Queen's Ware, Glaſſes, &c.—Oſnabrugs, Checks, Linen, Silk, and *Barcelona* Handkerchiefs, Cravats; Thread and Silk Stockings; Damaſcus; Thread Satin; ſtriped Cottons, Muſlins, Cambricks, &c. &c.

SHIP BUILDING.

WILLIAM HART,

SHIPWRIGHT,

HAVING leaſed Captain *Cochran*'s Ship-Yard and Wharf, near Town-Creek, within a few Miles of Charles-Town, carries on the Buſineſs of building and repairing Veſſels.——Any Veſſel that can come over the Bar, may be carried up there (having a ſufficient Depth of Water) and hove down and repaired at the Wharf:—The Situation is very convenient, being ſo near Town, that Maſters of Veſſels may go thither by Land or Water, in leſs than an Hour.—He is determined to give all poſſible Diſpatch to whatever Work he is employed to execute, and to ſee that the ſame be properly performed; and ſhall be much obliged to his Friends and the Public, for their Encouragement, which, by an aſſiduous Attention to Buſineſs, he will endeavour to deſerve.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of RICHARD OSWALD, Eſq; in EAST-FLORIDA, are deſired to ſend them immediately, to Mr. JOHN FAIRLAMB, at ST. AUGUSTINE, for Payment without further Notice. (6 w.)

To be SOLD,

Or LETT upon Leaſe for a Term of Years,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

HIS valuable PLANTATION on WACCAMAW, containing eight Hundred Acres of Land, all old Purchaſe; about One-half which is as good rich Tide Swamp as any in the Province, partly cleared, and under good Banks.—The Buildings, being moſtly new, are fixed on a pleaſant Bluff upon the River, and conſiſt of a Dwelling-Houſe well-finiſhed, two large Barns, Pounding Machine, and all neceſſary Out-Buildings.—The Plantation is in fine Order for a Crop, and may be entered on immediately: The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. JOSEPH ALLISTON, or

[6 w.] FRANCIS GODDARD.

ANCRUMS & CHIFFELLE,

Acquaint their Friends,

That they have juſt RECEIVED their

White and coloured PLAINS;

WITH A LARGE

ASSORTMENT of other GOODS,

From LONDON *and* BRISTOL.

THE Plains being bought with *Caſh*, at the beſt Manufactory in ENGLAND, will be ſold very CHEAP, and are of a good Quality, equal to their Importation laſt Year.

A few very handſome Gold and Silver brocaded SHAPES, for Men's Summer Waiſtcoats.

CARNE & POINSETT

Have imported, in the laſt Veſſels from London *and* Briſtol.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT of DRUGS,

CHYMICAL, GALENICAL,

AND

FAMILY MEDICINES;

MAHOGANY Medicine-Cheſts, with ground Stoppers and Specie Bottles; and *Briſtol* Water, in Hampers: Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Shop in *Elliott-Street*.——They have alſo a few Dozen of excellent PORT WINE, to diſpoſe of CHEAP.—Likewiſe, a Quantity of all Kinds of PICKLES.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually and expeditiouſly complied with.——Proper Allowances made to Practitioners.

BOXES of MEDICINES fitted up as uſual.

Radcliffe & Shepheard,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the ST. HELENA, *Capt* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,

DUFFIL Blankets; white and coloured PLAINS, of a very good Quality; NAILS of all Sorts; Iron Pots; Hoes, and Axes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Mens coarſe and fine Hats; Boys Ditto; Earthen and Glaſs Ware of all Kinds; Oſnabrugs, and Oſnabrugs Thread; Shot of all Sizes.

They have likewiſe juſt received from LONDON,

A QUANTITY of HOSIERY;

Conſiſting of Mens Silk Breeches Patterns, of all Prices; Mens coarſe and fine Thread and Silk Stockings; Womens, Boys, and Girls Ditto: Which, with their Stock before on Hand, they will ſell upon the moſt moderate Terms, at their Store in BROAD-STREET.

EDWARD GUNTER

Has imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON,

A large and compl[illegible] ASSORTMENT

OF

DRUGS & [illegible]EDICINES,

KEYSER's, L[illegible]

Anderſon's PILLS, [illegible], Daffy's, Radcliffe's, and Fraunces's ELIXIRS; James's Fever Powd[illegible], Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Britiſh Oil; S[illegible] and Jackſon's Bitters; Turlington's Balſam; Balſam Elixir Bardana, for the Gout and Rheumatiſm; G[illegible] Plain Spirits of Scurvy Graſs; Eau de Luce; Eſſence mint; Jeſuits Drops; Beaume de Vie; Balm of Gilead; Ward's White Drops, for the Scurvy; Tincture of Sage; Head-Ach Drops, &c. all warranted GENUINE, from their original Warehouſes.—Double diſtilled Roſe, Lavender, Honey, and Hungary Waters; Cinamon, Citron, and Orange Cordial Waters; Phials, Gally Pots, Pill Boxes; Glaſs and Pewter Funnels; labelled Ointment Pots; Specie Bottles, with Braſs Caps; ground ſtopped Bottles of all Sizes; Nipple Glaſſes; Glaſs Retorts, with Recipients; Glaſs Urinals; Glaſs, Marble, and Bell-Metal Mortars and Peſtles; Scales and Weights; beſt London and common Lancets; Pocket Inſtruments; Arterial Needles; Spring Tooth Inſtruments; Pewter Glyſter and Ivory Syringes; Glyſter Pipes; Sheep Skins; Spatula's; Plaiſter Pans; Crucibles; three Gallon Tincture Bottles, labelled; and other Materials for Practitioners in Phyſic and Surgery.——A great Variety of PICKLES, ſuch as Anchovies, Spaniſh and French Olives, Walnuts, Capers, Ketchup, and India Soye; white and brown Candy; Barley-Sugar; Liquorice; Canary and Flax-Seed; Waſh-Balls; Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and All-ſpice; Pearl-Barley, India Salop, and Sago; Court-Plaiſter; cool Drawn, common Linſeed, and beſt Florence Oil; Quincy's Diſpenſatories; Smelling Bottles; Vermillion; Pruſſian Blue; Tooth Bruſhes; Lawn Sieves; Copperas; Allum; Briſtol, Pyrmont, and Spa Waters, *&c. &c.*—All which he will ſell on very reaſonable Terms, and proper Allowance will be made to Practitioners, and others who deal largely.

*** BOXES of MEDICINES, with Directions, for Plantations and Ships Uſe, prepared in the beſt Manner—and all Orders from the Country punctually and expeditiouſly complied with.

THE Subſcriber being deſirous of ſelling his LANDS in *Prince William*'s Pariſh, will diſpoſe of, on reaſonable Terms, the following Tracts, viz.

One TRACT on Whippie's Swamp, containing Six Hundred Acres, about fifteen Miles from a Landing.

One TRACT on Saltketcher River, containing 300 Acres; Two Hundred of which is good Rice Land.

The TRACT whereon he lives, containing Five Hundred and Twelve Acres, joining Lands late Mrs. Wilkins's, now Thomas Bee, Eſqr's. with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and every other Building neceſſary for a well-ſettled Plantation, and has a Reſervoir of Water ſufficient to flow five hundred Acres of Rice Land.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with me, at the above Plantation, where a Perſon will attend to ſhew the Lands to any one inclining to become a Purchaſer.

t. f. WILLIAM DAVIS.

Wanted immediately,

A ſingle ſedate WOMAN,

Of a good Character, properly qualified to act as HOUSE-KEEPER in a Gentleman's Family.—Enquire at the Printing-Office near the *Exchange*.

Charles-Town, October 24, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given that Meſſrs. TORRANS & POAUG, of *Charles-Town*, Merchants, have aſſigned all their Debts and Effects to the Subſcribers, in Truſt, for paying out of the Money to ariſe therefrom, ſuch of the Creditors of the ſaid TORRANS & POAUG, as ſhall within Twelve Months from this Day, conſent and agree to receive a Dividend of their Debts, in Average and Proportion, as far as the ſaid Money will extend, and thereupon to execute general Releaſes of their Demands, againſt the ſaid TORRANS & POAUG.—Their other Creditors are excluded from any Share of the ſaid Money: Therefore, thoſe who are willing to accept Dividends upon the Terms above-mentioned, are deſired to ſignify ſuch Conſent, and to tranſmit their Accounts, duly atteſted, within the Time above limited.

The Books of Accounts, &c. are in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *William Graham*, (at a Store on Col. Beale's Wharf) who is appointed and impowered by the Aſſignees, to receive and collect the Monies due to the ſaid *Torrans & Poaug*, of which all Perſons concerned, are deſired to take Notice.

The Bill Creditors of the ſaid TORRANS & POAUG, are deſired to deliver in to the Aſſignees, ſuch Bills of Exchange, as have been returned proteſted, in order that proper Steps may be purſued for their Recovery.

JACOB MOTTE,
WILLIAM LOGAN,
JOHN HUGER,
ALEXANDER MICHIE,
BENJAMIN HUGER,
ALEXANDER ROSE,
} *Aſſignees.*

RUN AWAY,

From the SUBSCRIBER's *Plantation, about the Sixteenth of* FEBRUARY *laſt,*

A ſenſible well-made NEGRO FELLOW,

Named GEORGE, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, and Thirty Years of Age, he was lately the Property of the Eſtate of Mrs. HIMELI, deceaſed; and is well known in *Charles-Town* and *Chriſt Church* Pariſh. TWENTY POUNDS Currency Reward, will be paid, and all reaſonable Charges, to any Perſon that will deliver him to Mr. JOHN DAWSON, in *Charles-Town*, or to the Subſcriber at *Dorcheſter*;—alſo, a further Reward will be given, to any one that will give Information by whom he is harboured, if by a white Perſon, FIFTY POUNDS, to be paid on Conviction of the Offender.

July 4th, 1772. RICHARD WALTER.

RUN AWAY,

From the SUBSCRIBER, *on the Second of* JULY *Inſtant,*

A MUSTEE FELLOW named CUPID,

Of a very black Complexion, with remarkable long and thick Hair; when he went away he had on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Robin, and Oznabrugs Trowſers.——A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS Currency, is hereby offered to any Perſon, or Perſons, that will deliver him to the Warden of the Work-Houſe; alſo a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS if harboured by a white Perſon, and TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS

if [illegible]L.

[illegible]er, a
NE,
[illegible] Forty-five [illegible] old, lately purchaſed
Eſtate, at
him to the
[illegible]les-Town,
ENTY
ke Reward
NE HUN-

DRED POUNDS if by white Perſons, to be paid on Conviction.

JAMES SINKLER.

RUN-AWAY from JONATHAN BRYAN in *Georgia*, TWO NEGROES; one a likely young Fellow, Country born, named

CHARLES.

The other an elderly Fellow, named

FRANK,

and known in Charles-Town by the Name of

MACKENZIE's TOM.

Whoever takes them up, and delivers them to the Warden of Work-Houſe in Charles-Town, or to Mr. BRYAN in Georgia, ſhall have TEN POUNDS for each.—They are ſuppoſed to be in Charles-Town.

ST. MATTHEW's PARISH, JULY 25, 1772.

RUN AWAY

From the Subſcriber, in St. Matthew's *Pariſh, on the 19th Inſt.*

Two new NEGRO FELLOWS,

OF the *Gold Coaſt* Country, bought the 6th Inſtant, at Mr. GERVAIS's Sale, neither of them can ſpeak any Engliſh: One, a likely made Fellow, ſuppoſed to be about five Feet ſeven Inches high, appears about Twenty-five Years of Age, very black; his Country Name FODEE.—The other, a ſlim made Fellow, about five Feet four Inches high, ſuppoſed to be about Twenty-four Years of Age, very black, his Country Name MAMBEE:—They are both branded on the Small of the left Arm BI, and had each on when they went away, a narrow ſtriped Check Shirt, Wool Hat, and a new Blanket.——A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS, and all reaſonable Charges, will be paid on Delivery of the ſaid Negroes, or in Proportion for one, to Mr. SAMUEL SAVAGE, at *Congarees*, Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, Sadler, in *Charles-Town*, or to the Subſcriber;—and if diſcovered to be harboured by a white Perſon, a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS will be paid, on Conviction of the Offender. JOHN SAVAGE.

RUN AWAY,

From the Plantation of the late CHARLES LOWNDES, *Eſq; near* FERGUSON's FERRY, *in* FEBRUARY 1772,

A NEGRO-WOMAN, named AMEY, this Country born, pretty black, very ſenſible, and has a numerous Acquaintance thereabouts, and at Gooſe-Creek, where ſhe was bred:—She is about Thirty Years of Age, has been ſeen in Charles-Town ſelling Things about the Streets, pretending to be a free Woman. A Reward of TWENTY POUNDS will be given for apprehending her, and the utmoſt Rigour of the Law will be exerted in proſecuting thoſe who harbour her, by RAWLINS LOWNDES.

MAREDANT's Antiſcorbutic Drops

May be had at the Printing-Office near the Exchange.

Poſtſcript to the *South-Carolina* GAZETTE,

NUMB. 1914. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1772.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by *T. POWELL* & Co. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

A LETTER from JUNIUS,

To the Printer of the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

SIR,

WHATEVER my enemies may collect from my ſilence, I am too loyal a ſubject to be long regardleſs of the royal virtues of my approved good maſter. I purpoſe ſhortly, once more, to attempt his entertainment, though my firſt eſſay in his ſervice met with ſo rudely ungenerous a reception. To pay a proper attention to the accumulated exigencies of government, and to maintain, with conſiſtency, the ridicule of the meaſures he has adopted, is ſurely a taſk too laborious to be ſupported without intermiſſion. His aſſiduous culture of the ingenious arts, with which no liſping infant is unacquainted, muſt require frequent relaxation. I would eſteem it as the firſt happineſs of my life, ſhould my labours ever ſucceed, to amuſe the littleſs tediouſneſs of his vacant hours, or in any degree alleviate the painful reception of thoſe cares, which have already ſo effectually ſecured the affections of his grateful ſubjects. The unfaſhionable ſtile of honeſt admonition, proved, it ſeems, too harſh for the delicate texture of his royal ears. Ever conſiſtent with the pain of loyalty and moderation, which I from the firſt profeſſed, I ſhall for once attempt, in form more courtly, to preſent him with incenſe more agreeable. A tribute ſo uncommon, as the approbation of an independant Engliſhman, may perhaps ſurpriſe him: Yet he may believe me, when I declare, that I ſhould not have taken the liberty of introducing his ſacred name upon this occaſion, were it not to reward his matchleſs penetration in the choice of his Miniſters, with thoſe praiſes, which I feared the religious humility of modeſt merit might render him unconſcious of deſerving.

Many Engliſh Princes, before our preſent gracious Sovereign, had conceived the pious deſign of reſtoring in fact, a doctrine which the folly of our philoſophers had exploded; and reigning by divine right, the arbitrary, unlimited tyrants that heaven undoubtedly intended them. Yet by the ſacrilegious obſtinacy of their rebellious ſubjects, he had ſeen them continually obliged, either to abandon the unhappy inſtruments of their holy ambition, or fall themſelves a ſacrifice to their ſecurity. Thus the intention of taking upon himſelf all the cares of ſtate, and freeing the other powers from the heavy load of a vexatious adminiſtration, was not more benevolent than it was dangerous. He was incapable, however, of being diſcouraged by any difficulties attending the execution of a deſign, which he had undertaken upon ſo humane a principle. He had ſeen meaſures the moſt artful carried into execution, by ſervants of the greateſt reſolution and fidelity, uniformly unfortunate. A new ſyſtem of policy, therefore, and miniſters of untried qualifications, were neceſſary, where even inſinuous ſuggeſtions of royal cunning, had been already nearly exhauſted, without ſucceſs. His Majeſty has adopted, in fact, a ſcheme [illegible] ſuch a genius as himſelf alone, could have eſteemed plauſible in theory; and left us to doubt, with humility, whether we ought more to admire his wiſdom in the deſign, or his ſucceſs in the execution. No poſſible concurrences could have been conceived better calculated, to aſſiſt the accompliſhment of his gracious intentions. Had his boſom friends and aſſociates, been leſs infamouſly contemptible, had their political manœuvres been leſs glaringly ridiculous, it would have been poſſible that the exiſtence of ſuch phænomena might have been believed. The people would ſoon have become ſenſible, of the degrading injuries they have ſuſtained, and would have been with difficulty withheld from recurring to a precedent, they had ſo often practiſed with ſucceſs.—But when the conduct of Adminiſtration manifeſts ſuch an incongruous complication of timid arrogance, and petulant irreſolution—When the moſt daring attacks upon the liberty of the ſubject, are advanced and ſupported, without the appearance of a regular deſign—When meaſures the moſt oppoſite are adopted and diſcarded, with a preporterous rapidity of ſucceſſion, without their ever blundering into a ſingle act, that a man of common honeſty would not ſhudder at, that a villain of common underſtanding would not be aſhamed of—The mind revolts from ſuch a hiſtory of improbabilities. The body of the nation, partly from indolence, and partly from the neceſſary avocations of commercial employment, want either leiſure or reſolution, to attend this miraculous ſyſtem thro' its every ludicrous variation. Incapable of reconciling what they hear, to any poſſible theory of deſign, they either conceive at once, that they muſt have been miſinformed, or two much deſpiſe the men, to fear any evil conſequence from ſuch ſhallow machinations. Traitors thus ſecure a refuge from the vengeance of their injured fellow citizens, in the magnitude and extravagance of their infamy: And by the very means, which a leſs penetrating genius than our gracious Sovereign would have imagined, muſt have inſured their deſtruction, they are preſerved in the continuance of their crimes, and the ruin of their country.

When I remark the happy inconſiſtency, and ſucceſsful irreſolution of our reſpectable rulers, I am appriſed of an uſual exception, I mean that blubbering, bluſtering piece of oratorical machinery, whoſe ill ſtars, in conjunction with the neceſſities of the Duke of Grafton, have placed at the head of the Treaſury. I admit his claim to a particular conſideration. The hiſtory of his pretenſions may afford matter of entertaining ſpeculation, to thoſe philoſophers, who delight in the monſtrous productions of nature. Nor will compaſſion allow me to refuſe him that palm of fortitude and conſiſtency, which he has ſo plainly laboured to deſerve. Painfully indeed, when the recollection of what he had done, and what he had ſuffered, could bring tears into his eyes, in ſo public a place as the Houſe of Commons——There was a time, when the Miniſtry began to fear, that they had ſucceeded farther than they intended, that while they expected but to excit the contempt of the people, they had unfortunately rouſed their indignation. The political ſyſtem their gracious maſter had adopted, was never eſteemed too deſpicable to be maintained; yet, on the firſt appearance of danger, he found himſelf deſerted. Tho' their ſouls were callous to the ſting of infamy, fear, as well as every other baſer paſſion, bore its part in the compoſition of their character. And their examples have at leaſt been of uſe to inform us, what wonders the ſmalleſt exertion of reſolution may effect. There ſtill however remains one villain, whoſe intrepid meanneſs was not to be diſcouraged by any preſage of either peril or diſhonour. He rather congratulated himſelf on the proſpect of ſo fair a field, for the diſplay of thoſe boaſted Roman virtues, with which the world was as yet unacquainted. He ſeized the deſerted helm—He pledged himſelf to his country, that every exiſtable meaſure of his infamous predeceſſors, ſhould be adhered to with firmneſs and uniformity—That every grievance and oppreſſion, againſt which we have petitioned and complained, ſhould be continued and increaſed, with remorſeleſs perſeverance—He pointed out with a curious felicity, the ſteps by which he hoped to root out the very memory of freedom from amongſt us, and render the Britiſh name more infamouſly notorious, than it had ever been honourably diſtinguiſhed. And now, with an effrontery peculiar to himſelf, he ſolicits our applauſe of his deadlineſs, and conſiſtent reſolution.—Candour indeed muſt own, that no part of his engagements have remained unfulfilled—That he has ever continued the confirmed invariable villain, he originally profeſſed himſelf. If he has at any time appeared to have relaxed the tone of his adminiſtration, we ſhould conſider the extreme difficulty of the character he has aſſumed, and allow for thoſe human wanderings, from which the greateſt geniuſes are not exempted. For my own part, I am incapable of being uncandidly ſevere, in my ſtrictures upon any man. I allow him all the merit he undoubtedly poſſeſſes, and conſider it as the ſole effect of accident, if he has ever deſerted the footſteps of his predeceſſors, or in ſpite of his attentive caution, been betrayed into any thing like the ſhadow of virtue.

I will venture to affirm, that our liberties have never at any former period, been invaded with an equal proſpect of ſucceſs. The greateſt advantages the tyrants of the earlier ages could boaſt, were but temporary and precarious. The heroes that diſgrace the preſent æra, ſeem to have ſucceeded in lulling to reſt, that watchful ſpirit of oppoſition to illegal meaſures, by which alone the conſtitution has been maintained, and with whoſe extinction it muſt juſtly periſh. It would ſeem too, that Providence, as a judgment on our indolent acquieſcence with their infamous deſigns, had taken part with our oppreſſors—Elſe to what hidden cauſes ſhall we render the uniform ſucceſs of meaſures, whoſe intention was not more deteſtable, than their execution has been ridiculous, while plans of operation, at once the moſt judicious, and the moſt public ſpirited, have been attended in every inſtance with diſappointment. The Americans have been ſtarved with a diſgraceful capitulation. The remonſtrances of the Engliſh have been received, and neglected with all the cool careleſſneſs of reſolute diſdain. The firſt ſervant of the people has dared to deſpiſe their petitions, and by a contemptuous diſavowal of all intention of redreſſing their grievances, tacitly called upon them to aright themſelves. Yet careleſs at once of the future, and forgetful of the paſt, the repetition of injuſtice has ſerved but to increaſe their ſubmiſſion. And while every oppreſſion that excited their complaints, remains aggravated with the moſt poſitive denial of redreſs, they act as if they had miſtaken the effect for the cauſe, and conſidered theſe very complaints as their only grievance. Upon what principle ſhall we account for this ſtrange deſertion of their deareſt intereſts?—I pretend not, for my own part, to the ſpirit of political diviſion, nor will the plain light of common ſenſe ſuffice to inform me, from what cauſes effects ſo miraculous have ariſen, that Engliſhmen, with the memory of a glorious revolution in their minds, ſhould tamely acquieſce in inſult added to injuſtice, and bleſs their oppreſſors; that they are ſuffered to eat the bread of infamy in peace.

It would ſeem, that familiarity had often the features of ſlavery, and that on a nearer approach, her uſual horrors had ceaſed to attend her. The Miniſtry at length proceed in their career, without even the appearance of an oppoſition. Thoſe whoſe ſituation has made it their duty to inform the people of every encroachment on their liberties, act as if they had deſerted the cauſe of freedom in deſpair. The body of the nation are happy, that they hear no longer of grievances and apprehenſions—Of grievances continued with every inſulting aggravation, and apprehenſions reduced at length to a fatal certainty. Like heedleſs mariners, they glide ſecure o'er the deceitful ſurface, ignorant or regardleſs of the ruin that lurks beneath. They perſuade themſelves that all muſt be ſafe, where all is quiet, and fear no danger where they meet with no diſturbance. Villains in the mean time, eſcape the vengeance they deſerve, and their crimes ſteal into a precedent, that ſtrikes at the vitals of the conſtitution. A few years bid fair to deſtroy the work of ages; at once the nobleſt monument of the valour of our anceſtors, and the ſevereſt reproach on their degenerate deſcendants. The enemies of their country ſee their execrable undertakings ripen beyond their hopes, and ſtartle with aſtoniſhment, that the abſurdity of the execution, has not fruſtrated their villainous deſigns.—When were the beſt concerted ſyſtems of policy ſo fortunate? When was the wiſdom of former adminiſtrations, equally ſucceſsful with the folly of the preſent? The annals of this reign will be an inexhauſtible ſubject of ridiculous panegyrick. Future hiſtorians will celebrate the Georgian age, when every vice, and every folly, arrived at maturity under the auſpices of a pious Prince, ſhone with more than meridian ſplendor. Future commentators, puzzled with the contradictions of his character, will be ſometimes obliged to own, the ways of the great are inſcrutable. Himſelf a profeſſed admirer of the liberal arts—what are we to think of the literati of his court? Let his own harangues ſpeak their excellence; their greateſt enemies can deſire no completer inſtance. Fraught with the moſt gracious intentions in favour of his people—to whom has he delegated the power, he received for their welfare? The characters of his Miniſters are too notorious to require an explanation; nor is it in the power of words, to convey an adequate idea of their qualifications. I own that his choice has proved his accurate acquaintance with human nature. He has ſhown that he thoroughly knew, what men of all his ſubjects, were the leaſt able to govern, and the readieſt to oppreſs. We have heard much of his private virtues—whence did theſe praiſes originate? who have conveyed them to the people? Fox, Rigby, Grafton, Ellis!—Such men alone have been his intimates; ſuch alone could be acquainted with the arcana of his character: and of theſe the moſt diſtinguiſhed for every villainy, and every meanneſs, that could render human nature contemptible and deteſted, have been ever rewarded with the firſt place in his confidence and friendſhip. A diſtinction has long been made between the friends of the King, and men of common ſenſe, and common honeſty. Such keep aloof from the contaminating connexion. They know that the royal favour, forgotten in this reign to be an honour, has at length become a preſumptive index, to ſomething very villainous, or very deſpicable.

With concern I perceive a new field opened to my labours, at a time when I expected their continuance would have been unneceſſary. Vainly hoping, that with Engliſhmen it would have been ſufficient, to enumerate what they have ſuffered, I little thought I ſhould ever be called upon to point out what they ought to do. *Remonſtrance and complaint, are not the only weapons to be employed againſt injuſtice.* To a certain degree reſpect is due from every individual, to the firſt ſervants of the community. But when every intention of redreſſing our grievances is ſolemnly diſavowed; when the ſame men are continued in office, and the ſame meaſures invariably purſued, which have already brought this nation to the brink of ruin, every diſtinction of rank, muſt ſubmit to the general ſafety of the ſtate; and villainies muſt be moſt ſtrenuouſly expoſed, where they may be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences. The complexion of the times demands, that every friend of freedom ſhould take a deciſive part in the ſervice of his country. To explain the nature of our ſituation and obligations, and to mark out the path that reaſon, heaven, and the examples of our anceſtors have commanded us to follow, ſhall in future be the taſk of Junius. Deaf alike to the calls of private intereſt, and the fear of danger, I ſhall take but little pains to conciliate the regard of thoſe, from whom at once ſpring affluence and oppreſſion. Determined in my future conduct, I here throw away the ſcabbard, and ſcorn the hopes of reconciliation, where by doing my duty, I offend beyond the poſſibility of forgiveneſs. I ſhall not fear to make the enemies of my country entirely mine, and I eſteem it as the firſt of honours, that I am thoroughly odious to thoſe, to whom villainy is the only recommendation.—I know the danger of offending men, who find no difficulty in pardoning the aſſaſſins themſelves have hired. Yet I ſhall not murmur at my fate, ſhould my fall be of ſervice to the cauſe of freedom, and I expect from the gratitude of my countrymen, that I ſhall not periſh unlamented and alone.

JUNIUS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

THE injury that a late failure has done to the private bankers in general is amazing. One new houſe in particular, at the weſt end of the town, who were thought to be deeply connected with Mr. Fordyce have been ſurpriſingly drawn upon theſe ſix days paſt. Above 100,000l. was wrote for between Monday and Wedneſday noon, without more than a twentieth part of that ſum being paid in in that time; but by anſwering every thing, their credit has been eſtabliſhed even on a firmer baſis than before.

Meſſrs. Neale, Downe, James, and Fordyce, where the moſt conſiderable in the whole buſineſs in banking for the great brewers and diſtillers; and a very extraordinary circumſtance occurred but juſt before the abſenting of Mr. Fordyce: A company of diſtillers paid into the houſe 46,000l. for the diſcharge of duty, and luckily it was drawn out for the ſaid purpoſe but a ſingle day before the houſe ſtopt payment.

JUNE 20.

The French Ambaſſador has received orders from his Court to lay a complaint againſt ſome Officers of the Men of War on the Newfoundland ſtation, for their depredations by ſeizing ſome French veſſels, and carrying them into St. John's, in Newfoundland, and to demand their releaſe, and ſatisfaction for the damages they may have ſuſtained by their detention.

A gentleman from Paris aſſures us, that the French King has not appeared in public for upwards of three weeks, and that he had refuſed to ſee any of the foreign Ambaſſadors, who are obliged to tranſact their buſineſs with the prime Miniſters.

A report, he ſays, was alſo ſpread, that the Duc de Praſlin, and two other very great perſons, had abſconded from their ſeats, and it was ſaid were gone incog. for England.

Advices from Corſica ſay, that the officers ſent thither from Genoa to collect the uſual tax, were forced to retire, after a great deal of ill treatment.

Letters from the Continent ſay, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Stockholm has made a very extraordinary demand, in the name of his royal miſtreſs.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the Empreſs intends to make a pilgrimage this ſummer to the tomb of the Patriarch Dametrius, at Roſcow, and to carry with her a magnificent ſilver box, to contain the relics of that Saint, who is one of the principal patriots of the Ruſſian empire.

Advices received from Peterſburgh ſay, that the Empreſs has given orders for raiſing a body of 50,000 men from among the peaſant vaſſals.

It is ſaid, that ſome farther additions are to be made to the fortifications of Milford Haven; and that an able Engineer will be appointed to have the direction of them.

They write from Minorca, that ſhip building is advancing to great perfection there, ſeveral merchant ſhips being on the ſtocks, and the keel of a new third-rate laid down at Mahon, to be named after the iſland.

A foreigner lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, it is ſaid, has diſcovered the true ſecret of making china ware, with the method of enamelling, as practiſed in the Eaſt.

JUNE 23.

Yeſterday his Majeſty reviewed the 7th regiment of foot on Wimbledon Common. His Majeſty was attended by the Duke of Glouceſter, Generals Harvey, Carpenter, and many more: The regiment made a very fine appearance. They are to march for Plymouth, and embark for Penſacola.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Copenhagen, informs that ſilk, linen, and thread manufactories, have lately been erected there, and that moſt of the manufacturers are Scotch.

Extract of a Letter from Cracow, dated May 24.

"The Grand Signior having been informed of the partition which the three united powers intended to make of Poland, immediately diſpatched the Aga of Kiow to Vienna, with propoſals for being included in the league, not only on account of his vicinity to the kingdom in queſtion, but on account of the intereſt he had always taken in the fortunes of that kingdom. The Turkiſh officer was received but very coldly by the Emperor, and received only for anſwer, that his Imperial Highneſs would communicate the propoſals to the other parties of the alliance. The Divan, however, not thinking this delay entirely ſatisfactory, has ſent twenty thouſand men, under the command of a Pacha, to take poſſeſſion of Kio, Biulucerkio, and its neighbourhood. A few weeks will probably diſcover in what light the Confederate powers will view this ſtep."

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 19. The following humourous circumſtance lately happened at a Market-town in this neighbourhood:—An agreeable young lady, with a conſiderable fortune, having, to the ſurpriſe of every body, married an ignorant butcher's boy of this town, was afterwards treated with very little tenderneſs or reſpect by her amiable yoke-fellow. Amongſt many other inſtances of his ill-behaviour, it happened that the lady's milli-

brought her home a dreſſed cap, which unfortunately her apprentice maid received at the door, and was told that the charge for it was ſeventeen ſhillings! Enraged at this extravagance, as he thought it, he took the cap, laid it on his block, and with his cleaver chopped it to pieces, and then kicked the milliner out of doors, without paying her for her trouble. This, and ſeveral other worſe tranſactions, getting wind, ſome wags of the place, reſolving to puniſh his ill-behaviour, procured an aſs, and in the night preceding the next market day, with great labour and induſtry dragged it up to the top of the Market-Croſs, and put it in the pillory; which ſtands very high; ſo that in the morning the repreſentation of the offending butcher, exhibited as droll a ſpectacle to the market people, as can poſſibly be conceived,—with his head and fore feet through the holes of the pillory, a label on his forehead, importing his name and crimes, and in his fore paws a fine dreſſed cap, and ſeveral other devices, emblematical of the mildemeanors of his paſt life. When he had been ſufficiently mortified with this groteſque repreſentation, he was reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of bribing ſome of the inferior claſs of his brethren of the ſhambles to aſſiſt him in climbing up to releaſe his unfortunate repreſentative from his ignominious confinement. This they performed amidſt the repeated ſhouts and acclamations of a vaſt multitude of ſpectators, who were highly entertained with the ſight of this extraordinary phænomena.

VIENNA, *June* 6. The houſe of Auſtria has actually 300,000 troops on foot, excluſive of the militia of the Hereditary countries, which can be aſſembled whenever it is thought neceſſary. The workmen in all our arſenals are very buſy caſting cannon, and fitting up arms.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Yeſterday morning was opened to public view at Guildhall, a monument erected to the memory of the late William Beckford, Eſq; in the attitude he replied to his Majeſty's anſwer to the humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, particularly during the laſt part thereof. A figure in an antique ſtile is placed on each ſide; the one repreſents the city of London in mourning diſtinguiſhed by the city arms, the ſword, the mace, and the cap of maintenance; the other repreſenting trade and navigation in a drooping ſtate, marked by a mariner's compaſs, upon which ſhe reſts her right elbow while her left hand holds an anchor, and her head is adorned with a mutal crown; the decline of commerce is marked by a ſmall and empty cornucopia. Under the cornice which ſupports the figures upon a black marble table, is his reply in letters of gold, incloſed with two architectonic trufſes, joined at the bottom by an impoſt moulding of veined marble; the principal figure is ſubſcribed

WILLIAM BECKFORD, Eſq.
Twice Lord-Mayor; his Speech
to his Majeſty King George the Third,
on the the 23d of May 1770.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, dated May 27.

"We have certain advice that the republic of Ragufa is ſoon to be conſidered as a neutral power, and her flag reſpected in the ſame manner as that of other chriſtian powers."

JUNE 25.

The extent at the ſuit of the Crown on Mr. Fordyce's eſtate at Roehampton had the priority, by virtue of its bearing teſte anterior to the aſſignment being executed of his eſtate under the commiſſion.

Mr. LEWES's *ſpeech to the Livery at Guildhall yeſterday.*

GENTLEMEN,

"The honour you have done me in your nomination to ſo important an office, calls upon me to return you thanks, and, if I ſhall be elected by the independent Livery of this great city, the truſt which you repoſe in me ſhall not be betrayed, though I was to fall a ſacrifice to the protection of my fellow citizens.

"I hope, Gentlemen, you will not forget upon this occaſion, the infamous attempt made by Government laſt year, in the election of your Sheriffs, to influence your free votes, and violate the ſacred right of Election. This ſyſtem of corruption has pervaded every part of this once free country.

"It is in your power, Gentlemen, to prevent the ſtandard of Deſpotiſm being erected in the capital."

JUNE 26.

So great is the general diſtruſt of each other in the mercantile world, that great quantities of goods that were ſhipped, have been this week again unſhipped, and landed on the keys. If ſome ſtep is not taken to place the public credit on its uſual footing, what muſt be the iſſue but an almoſt general bankruptcy in the commercial circle at laſt?

One gentleman drew out 60,000l. on Tueſday laſt from a great banker; and on his apologizing for drawing for ſo great a ſum at once, and proteſting it was for no other reaſon but to anſwer an immediate emergency in a conſiderable purchaſe, the banker replied, "Sir, no apology is neceſſary, we are as glad to ſee our friends at their demanding as paying in their money, and ſhall certainly continue to do ſo."

It has been often aſſerted by the Scotch, that Lord Bute has injured them, by his political concerns, much more than he has done them good. We believe they will now experience that another countryman of theirs has injured them infinitely more than his Lordſhip; and that they will feel the effects of his influence for ages to come.

Lady Margaret Fordyce had the moſt preſſing ſolicitations from her huſband to accompany or follow him in his retreat abroad, but her ladyſhip peremptorily refuſed.

Yeſterday a young woman was interred at Chiſwick Church, who *died for Love*; an extraordinary inſtance in theſe times, which are not remarkable for ſo much *fidelity of attachment*. Her pall was ſupported by ſix young damſels; and the couple was attended to the grave by fourteen mourners, together with many ſpectators, who ſeemed greatly affected by the fate of the unfortunate deceaſed.

JUNE 27.

On Friday morning came on before Dr. Retteſworth, in the Prerogative Court, Doctors-Commons, the final pleadings relative to the citation of Lady Warren againſt Sir George, her huſband, for cruelty, and thereby requiring a ſeparate maintenance and ſeparation, *a Menſa et Toro*.—The Council for the defendant reſted the cauſe in reply to the plaintiff's Council, by going into the queſtion at large, and examining, from the principles of chriſtianity, the civil and canon laws, what cauſes ſhould eſtabliſh divorces. In reſpect to the firſt, they obſerved, that our Saviour had ſettled that matter in his reply to certain ſects, when aſked for what reaſons a woman ſhould be divorced from her huſband, who anſwered, "except a woman commit adultery, ſhe ſhall not be put away;" and in reſpect to the latter, both the civil and canon laws ſaid, that nothing but ſcries of cruelty, in which it could be fairly proved a woman run an evident riſk of her life, could legally obtain a divorce. Now, ſaid they, on the whole of this matter, nothing appears, on theſe principles, that can juſtify a ſeparation. They likewiſe obſerved, that the preſent charge principally turned on two particular points; the one, an aſſault made by Sir George on his lady, one morning, on the 12th of March, 1772, as a huſband, and the other on the 8th of May following, and that in both theſe caſes he was juſtified in ſo doing.—The pleadings being finiſhed, Dr. Betteſworth gave ſentence to the following purport: He obſerved, "That it always gave him great pain to interfere in deciding on the intereſts of two people, whoſe happineſs and concerns ſhould be ſo inſeparably connected as man and wife, but that ſitting in his then capacity, he was obliged to do it. Being thereto x under this predicament, he ſaid he could not conſult his own particular feelings as a man, but give opinion according to the written laws as they preſcribed. He then read a latin quotation, the purport of which was, that nothing but adultery, or a caſes of cruel treatment, whereby it could be fully proved a woman riſked her life in cohabiting with a man, could licence a divorce *a Vinculo Matrimonii*, or a ſeparation *Menſa et Toro*; that though there were ſome witneſſes on the part of the plaintiff, who appeared, ſaid they believed the latter, yet it evidently appearing to him, from their poſitive teſtimony, that no ſuch danger was to be dreaded, he was therefore induced to diſmiſs the citation in favour of Sir George Warren the defendant.

After this deciſion, her ladyſhip's proctor ſtood up, and gave notice that ſhe ſhould appeal to the Court of Arches.

JUNE 30.

They write from Leghorn, that the Senate of Genoa have publiſhed an edict, ſtrictly forbidding the ſubjects of the Republic from engaging in the French ſervice, on condition of certain pains and penalties therein ſpecified.

It is ſaid the large quantities of paper exported from Edinburgh, which has found its way into this country, hath been purchaſed by the paſtry-cooks and chandler-ſhops in and about this metropolis; and that a great deal hath been purchaſed by the ſnuff-ſhops, for the benefit of thoſe who give the preference to Scotch ſnuff; and that Mr. Anderſon, the proprietor of the Scotch pills, has laid in a conſiderable ſtore of this paper for the benefit of his cuſtomers; and, though the purchaſers of this valuable paper procure it at the moſt reaſonable rate, yet thoſe who diſpoſe of it are ſatisfied that they gain more by it per pound than its real value.

It is reported that Petty-France and Jews-Place intend ſhortly to ſet up a bank for the benefit of trade, being encouraged by the great ſucceſs the bank of Scotland has met with at this critical juncture.

It is not expected that a certain great bankrupt will ever appear to his commiſſion; the conſequence of which will be certain death if he returns after the limited time, or perpetual baniſhment from his country.

Lady Margaret Fordyce's jointure is now ſaid to be but 500l. a year; and the creditors themſelves ſay it would be wrong to give it up, ſince it would not make ſix pence in the pound for them, and would reduce a moſt deſerving woman to great difficulties.

The Scotch intereſt never received ſuch a ſtab in England as by the late failure of Mr. Fordyce; the ruin into which it has plunged numbers of that nation is incredible, and the general proſcription of Scotch bills is ſuch as even excites the compaſſion of the humane for the ſituation of our ultra-Tweed brethren.

The failure of a certain Alderman has greatly deranged a certain honourable Court, which had fixed upon him to be Mayor for the year enſuing, and was inflexibly determined to ſupport him againſt all competitors.

They write from Madrid, that a number of Jeſuits, to the amount of 170 perſons, were ſeized by order of the government, in a convent of the Carmelites, at Almanza, on the 2d inſtant, and impriſoned. Some of the principals are already condemned to die.

When the commandant at Liſle, after arreſting Mr. Morris, demanded of the young lady, What ſhe intended to do? She anſwered, "Sir, I ſlept with my huſband laſt night, and it is my firm intention to enjoy that felicity this evening."

JULY 3.

Letters from Paris ſay, that 15,000 muſquets, of a new invention, are finiſhed at Vincennes; they fire fifteen times in a minute, carry 900 paces, and weigh nine pounds.

This day Sir Joſeph Yorke and Sir Robert Murray Keith had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty, previous to the Levee. It is ſaid the latter is to go Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

Mr. Ernſt, who now has the care of the Britiſh affairs at Copenhagen is a young gentleman of Saxony, but educated in England: He is not twenty years of age, but poſſeſſes great abilities, and a ſolidity uncommon.

It is now generally thought, that ſeveral Engliſh Merchants and Factors, of the firſt eminence and property, wearied out with the partial and unjuſt treatment of the Portugueſe Prime Miniſter, are preparing to quit the dominions of his moſt *faithful* Majeſty, and return home.

PERTH-AMBOY, New-Jersey, Auguſt 10.

THERE are thirty Members of the General Aſſembly of this province; all of whom appeared, and were qualified the firſt day of the Seſſions: They have choſen Mr. Skinner their Speaker; this morning he was preſented in form, and accepted by the Governor, after which his Excellency was pleaſed to open the Seſſions, with the following Speech to both Houſes:

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

IT affords me particular pleaſure to have it in my power at the opening of this Seſſion, to congratulate you on the addition which, by his Majeſty's gracious allowance, has been made to the number of Repreſentatives of the good people of this province. An event at which I the more rejoice, as I flatter myſelf it will be a means of uniting all the parts of the colony, in promoting many ſchemes of public utility, which have hitherto been too much neglected—A fatal ſentiment has long unhappily prevailed in this province, that every meaſure which muſt be attended with expence, and has not a tendency to benefit every part of the province equally, ought not to be adopted by the Legiſlature.—It is, however, ſcarcely poſſible to contrive any ſcheme for the public advantage, which can have ſo extenſive an effect. In the nature of things, ſome ſituations muſt be more immediately benefited than others; yet whatever procures an advantage to any part of the province, which it did not enjoy before, is ultimately a benefit to the whole. For want of a due attention to this truth, this province, which has equal natural advantages with any of the neighbouring colonies, is, though one of the moſt ancient, ſhamefully behind all the others in its trade, roads, bridges, public buildings, and ſuch other improvements as denote a ſenſible and ſpirited people. Every unneceſſary expence ſhould indeed be carefully avoided, but it is neither conſulting the intereſt nor reputation of the province to decline any expence which the public good does at any time require.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

In the year 1765, the Aſſembly thought proper, on my recommendation, to grant a bounty upon the raiſing of flax and hemp, and planting of mulberry trees in this colony, for raiſing of raw ſilk. The bounty on the two firſt articles has, I am told, been productive of very good effects; but the bounty on the latter has, I believe, never been applied for, owing to the people not being, till lately, ſenſible of the advantages which might accrue to them from the culture of ſilk. From the ſucceſs of the trials which were made laſt year in this colony and Pennſylvania (a particular account of which is printed in the minutes of Aſſembly) there can be no doubt but that it would be greatly to the intereſt of the province to encourage the raiſing of that article: I cannot therefore but recommend it as a matter worthy of your particular attention; and, for the ſame reaſon, I muſt likewiſe requeſt that you would continue the bounty on flax and hemp, which is near expiring, and grant others on the making of wines and pot aſh in this colony.

In providing for the ſupport of government, I would wiſh you to conſider how greatly inadequate the uſual ſalaries allowed the public officers of this province are to the encreaſed expences of living, and to the encreaſed abilities of the inhabitants, ſince the time they were firſt eſtabliſhed. An ill-judged parſimony has hitherto prevailed in this reſpect, but I ſhould think myſelf wanting in real regard to the province, if I did not warn you at the ſame time againſt a conduct, the contrariance of which will moſt probably be found to be as impolitic as it is unbecoming the honour of the province you repreſent. On this head I am to inform you, that it has been ſignified to me, that the Chief-Juſtice having been under a neceſſity of repreſenting the inſufficiency of his ſupport to the King, *His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to give him an adequate ſalary, which mark of his Majeſty's attention to the dignity and independance of that officer, it is hoped will give great ſatisfaction;—and as it is his Majeſty's pleaſure that he ſhould no longer accept any allowance from the Aſſembly, the province will be relieved from any further expence on account of that eſtabliſhment.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

I have now only to expreſs my wiſhes, that an uninterrupted harmony and good underſtanding may prevail in all your deliberations for the public welfare, and to aſſure you that you ſhall ever find me ready to exert myſelf to the utmoſt in whatever may beſt promote the true intereſt of this colony.

Council Chamber, Auguſt 20, 1772. } WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

BOSTON, AUGUST 24.

Richard Harriſon, Eſq; having been appointed Deputy-Collector for the port of Boſton, on Tueſday took the oaths, and officiates at the Cuſtom Houſe.

We hear John Butler, Eſq; of Halifax, is appointed Agent-Victualler and Pay-maſter to his Majeſty's forces in Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland, in the room of the Hon. Benjamin Gerriſh, Eſq; lately deceaſed in England.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 24.

Capt. Bogart, in 27 days from Surinheim, informs us, that a ſhort time before he ſailed from thence the wild negroes cut off two plantations, and killed two white men on one of them; and that it was much feared unleſs ſuccours ſoon arrived there from Holland, great damage would be done.

AUGUST 31. Captain Sprainger, from Teneriff, on his voyage, touched at Fyal, where he was obliged to pay a heavy duty for all the cargo he had on board, notwithſtanding he had not the leaſt intention to diſpoſe of any part thereof. The ſame impoſition was ſome time before laid on Capt. Barclay of Boſton, and a Captain from Rhode-Iſland.

New Advertiſements.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, Sept. 2, 1772.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT His Excellency the GOVERNOR will hear PETITIONS for LAND in the COUNCIL-CHAMBER in CHARLES-TOWN, on *Tueſday* the 29th Day of *September* Inſtant, inſtead of *Tueſday* the 5th Day of *October* next; and that no Petitions for Land will be heard next Month. *By Order of His Excellency,*

JAMES SIMPSON, C. C.

FRESH.

Kegs of Water-Bread and Flour,

Juſt imported in Captain MOORE,

To be SOLD,

By JAMES WAKEFIELD.

BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX
AND
HENRY GRAY,

Continue the Factorage Buſineſs.

THEY are much obliged to thoſe of their Friends whoſe Buſineſs they have already tranſacted, and, as they are determined to exert themſelves for their Intereſt, they beg Leave to ſolicit the Continuance of their Favours the enſuing Seaſon.

Charles-Town, Sept. 8, 1772.

To be SOLD,

And may be taken into Poſſeſſion by the Firſt of November *next,*

A Tract of Land on *Wadmelaw* Iſland,

Adjoining the Plantation where the Subſcriber reſides, and contains, by Computation, between ſix and ſeven Hundred Acres. Above One-Half of the ſaid Tract is uncleared, ſtands thick in heavy Oak and Hickory Timber, and the Whole eſteemed, by good Judges, equal in Quality to any Lands on thoſe Iſlands, for the Planting of Corn, Rice, and Indico.

Any Perſon inclinable to become a Purchaſer, may apply to the Subſcriber; or, in his Abſence, to Mr. THOMAS LADSON, on *John's* Iſland.

One, two, or three Years Credit will be given, if required, for the Payment of the Purchaſe-Money, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to JAMES CARSON.

ST. MATTHEW's PARISH, Sept. 5, 1772.

RUNAWAY

From the SUBSCRIBER, on the 27th of *Auguſt* laſt,

Three New NEGRO-FELLOWS, *viz.*

WILL, a ſtout Fellow, very hairy Limbs, five Feet eight Inches high, his Country Marks on his Breaſt, and has a down Look.——SAMPSON, a ſtout Fellow, about five Feet nine or ten Inches high; has a chearful Countenance, and a remarkable ſmooth Face.——DIBBE, a ſmall Fellow, about five Feet five Inches high, and has his Teeth filed.

They are all very black, and are branded on the left Arm, above the Elbow, BI.—They ſeem all to be between Twenty-five and Thirty Years of Age, and had on, when they went away, new white plain ſhort Gowns, narrow ſtriped check Shirts, and Wool Hats.—They carried off with them, one Blanket, and three Pair of Trowſers, two Crocus and one Oſnabrugs ——A Reward of FIFTEEN POUNDS, and all reaſonable Charges, will be paid on the Delivery of the above Negroes, or in Proportion for one, to Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, Saddler, in Charles-Town; or to the Subſcriber, in St. Matthew's Pariſh.

JOHN SAVAGE.